





## INTIMATIONS

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Hongkong, 23rd March, 1916.

NEW INSURANCE POINT.  
RESTRAINT OF KINGS, PRINCES  
AND PEOPLE.

In the House of Lords, before Earl Loreburn, Lords Atkinson, Shaw, Parnborough, and Wrenbury, the law lords recently gave judgment dismissing the appeal against an order of the Court of Appeal brought by the British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company (Limited), the respondents being Messrs. Samuel Sanday & Co.

The question was of very great importance, and so far as concerns previous reported decisions, an entirely novel one. Put summarily, it was whether British merchants who had insured with British underwriters against the usual perils of a marine policy (including Restraint of Princes) upon a British ship for a voyage to foreign ports, could upon a voyage to foreign ports, and the sovereign power of that foreign port, whereby the further prosecution of the insured voyage became by the common law illegal, give notice of abandonment of the goods to the underwriters and recover as for a constructive total loss of the goods by Restraint of Princes though the goods remained unharmed and in the actual possession of the assured.

When the war commenced the St. Andrew and the Orithia, both of them British ships, were on a voyage to Hamburg, the first laden with wheat and the second with linseed shipped by the respondents and insured by them with the appellants under a policy containing the usual clause as to loss by "Restraint of Kings, Princes, and People," at and from a port on the River Plate to Hamburg. On learning that war had been declared between Great Britain and Germany, whereby the taking of these goods had become illegal, the master desisted from the voyage, and the cargo owners warehoused their merchandise at Liverpool and Glasgow, where the ships had respectively arrived in safety.

They gave notice of abandonment, the underwriters refusing to accept the notice. The action was tried before Mr. Justice Bailhache, as a commercial case, and the shipowners recovered under the policies £4,800 as for a constructive total loss of the goods by Restraint of Princes, though the goods remained unharmed and in the actual possession of the assured. The Court of Appeal by a majority (the Lord Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Kay—Lord Justice Swinfen Eady dissenting) upheld the judgment of the trial judge. The underwriters appealed.

Earl Loreburn said that two questions had been argued before the House. The first was whether the old rule still prevailed, that upon an insurance on goods, substantially in the words of these policies, the frustration of the adventure by an insured peril was a loss recoverable against underwriters, though the goods were not lost on the voyage, but were safe in their owners' warehouses. The second question was whether, under the circumstances, there was here a loss by Restraint of Kings, Princes, and People, which was one of the perils insured against in these policies, merely from the fact that by the declaration of the King on August 4th a number of things previously lawful became unlawful.

The conclusion he came to was that the clause insuring these goods insured their safe arrival at Hamburg, and the destruction of that adventure was directly caused by the King's declaration. It was, therefore, a loss within the clause which insured the goods at and from losses against Restraint by Kings, Princes, or People. The order of the Court of Appeal must be affirmed, and this appeal dismissed. The other law lords read judgments to the same effect. The appeal was accordingly dismissed, with costs.

## SHIPPING NOTES.

## THE N.Y.K. "FUSHIMI MARU."

The N.Y.K. *Fushimi Maru* met with a slight mishap on January 22nd, the day she left London on her voyage to Colombo via the Cape. At Gravesend the ship touched a raft, which unfortunately disabled her propeller blades. This caused a delay of two days, and the *Fushimi Maru* eventually got away on the 24th. The cargo of the vessel was not affected in the least.

## SHIPPING LICENSES.

An Order in Council provides that from March 1st no British steamship registered in the United Kingdom exceeding 500 tons gross tonnage, except steamships engaged in the coasting trade of the United Kingdom, shall proceed on any voyage, unless a license to do so has been granted to or in favour of the owner or charterer of such steamship by the Licensing Committee appointed by the President of the Board of Trade.

## GERMAN MENACE IN CHINA.

The Imperial Merchant Service Guild have issued a statement that members of the Guild commanding and officering British merchant steamers on the coast of China, as well as their representatives, in the Far East, have forwarded from time to time reports regarding the dangers of German aggression in business there. The Guild have also taken up the question of the powers exercised by German officials employed in the Chinese Maritime Customs Department in boarding British ships and making inquiries. The Authorities in Great Britain have been devoting careful attention to these matters.

## EASY DIVORCE IN HIGH ASIA.

In the course of a paper entitled "Seven Months in High Asia," read before the Central Asian Society, Miss Ella Sykes said that in Kashgar, inhabited by a wild race of peasant cultivators and shopkeepers who appeared content with the rule of the Chinese, the status of the women was decidedly superior to that of their Persian sisters. Divorce was extremely common—anybody could be divorced for the small sum of 4d.—and was carried to such lengths that young girls had been married several times. The custom of temporary marriage among traders was much in vogue. There were plenty of shrines reputed to cure human maladies.

AUSTRALIA AND ENEMY  
SHAREHOLDERS.

## COMMONWEALTH'S ACTION.

It was stated recently by the Prime Minister of the Australian Commonwealth, Mr. Hughes, that companies in Australia had been given three months in which to "eliminate" their enemy shareholders.

The statutory rules made on Jan. 29, under the War Precautions Act, which prescribe the regulations under which this process of "elimination" is to be conducted, are as follow. It will be seen that the rules deal particularly with shares held in companies incorporated in Australia by naturalised persons of enemy origin:

Statutory Rules, 1916, No. 13, made on Jan. 29, 1916, under the War Precautions Act, require:

1. All naturalised persons of enemy origin, unless exempted by the Attorney-General, and all enemy subjects are required to transfer to the Public Trustee, before April 16 next, shares held by them in companies incorporated in Australia.

2. A Public Trustee is to be appointed by the Government and is to have authority to hold shares for twelve months after the end of the war or to sell them, at the request of the transferor or by direction of the Attorney-General.

3. The proceeds of the sale of the shares are to be paid by the Public Trustee to the transferor, unless the Attorney-General otherwise directs; dividends on shares transferred to the Public Trustee or held by enemy subjects are to be paid to the Public Trustee, and dividends on the shares of naturalised persons are to be paid so, if the Attorney-General requires.

4. Applications from naturalised persons to be exempted from these regulations require to be made in writing to the Attorney-General accompanied by a statutory declaration giving full particulars of the name and address, of place and date of birth, parentage and occupation of the applicant, and setting out a list of the names of companies in which he holds shares, the number and value (estimated) of the shares, and the grounds upon which the application is based.

5. The Attorney-General has absolute discretion to deal with the applications as he thinks fit.

6. As to calls on shares transferred, the regulations provide that the Public Trustee may, at the request of the transferor, and if directed by the Attorney-General, shall pay calls out of the funds supplied by the transferor or out of the proceeds of the sale of some of his shares.

7. After the date of the regulations any enemy subject and any naturalised person of enemy origin to whom exemption has been refused, who sells or otherwise disposes of his shares to any person other than the Public Trustee, and any person who buys shares from any enemy subject, or any such naturalised person, shall be guilty of an offence against the Act and the sale or transfer shall be void.

8. "Naturalised person of enemy origin" means a person who, having been a subject of a country with which the United Kingdom is now at war, is a naturalised British subject, by virtue of a certificate of naturalisation issued in any part of the British Dominions to himself, father or mother, or in the case of a married woman, to her husband, and includes the wife of any such naturalised person.

9. The regulations apply to the London Register of Australian Companies equally with the Australian Register.

## WARFARE OF TO-DAY.

## CHANGED CONDITIONS.

## A RUSSIAN VIEW.

In the *Novoye Vremya*, the well known Russian publicist, Michael Menshikov, thus contrasts conditions of war as they were and as they are:

"After the past year and a half of war it has become quite obvious that the present struggle, in its character, is quite different from those of the past. Victory will belong to the side which is quickest in understanding this, and in renouncing methods which were effective then but would be dangerous now."

"In olden days, wars were decided by armies, marches, manoeuvres, general battles, victories and, first and foremost, by the valour of heroes who preferred death to defeat. Nowadays, these elements have certainly changed. Instead of armies we now have countries in arms, the nature of which is different from that of well trained and disciplined armies. Instead of marches and strategic manoeuvres, it has been found more expedient to sit face to face in trenches behind wire entanglements. Instead of general battles we have exterminating fire from both sides, and poisonous gases. Instead of victory there is a mechanical sweeping away of the enemy; instead of military genius and heroism, often, than anything else calculations, and the engineering art."

"Genius and heroism are also important, but they are not the deciding factors. Instead of genius, the flight of which is restrained to the uttermost by the mechanical system of war, talent is quite sufficient, and sometimes even simple but sane, mediocrities adequately fill the rôle of the engineers and stokers of battle. Such is my opinion, are the famous Field-Marshal of any enemy, Hindenburg and Mackensen."

"Herein is of course, also need a new, it is in peace time. (Do we not often die or witness the deaths of our dear ones?) We must admit, however, that this war has disclosed something new in the sphere of heroism. To the honour of mankind, it has become clear, that military heroism is not at all a rare gift; on the contrary, it seems widely spread among the nations. We have no less than our enemies, and they, again, no less than we. It has also become quite clear, that heroism very largely depends on outward circumstances, and chiefly in one's faith in two things—in one's weapons and in one's leaders."

## AUSTRIA'S GOLD RESERVES.

POSSIBLY IN VAULTS OF THE  
BERLIN REICHSBANK.

It is a most remarkable fact that Austria-Hungary, alone in this among the major belligerents, has published no statement whatsoever on the subject of her metallic currency since the last week in July, 1914, on the eve of her declaration of war on Serbia. At that date the Austro-Hungarian State Bank boasted gold reserves totalling roughly £20,000,000. Why, then, it may be asked, the absolute silence maintained by the financial authorities of the Dual Monarchy ever since!

The reason is probably not unconnected with the somewhat startling increase during that same period of the gold reserves in the German Reichsbank from roughly £20,000,000 to £120,000,000 or by about 50 per cent., and this despite heavy payments for neutral imports especially in the earlier months of the war. In fact, the opinion is strongly held in neutral banking as well as diplomatic circles that, to allow of an impressive window-dressing by the Berlin Reichsbank, Germany has assumed control of Austria-Hungary's cash reserves in very much the same fashion as she has mobilised for her own benefit the Hapsburg military reserves; her purpose in both directions, having been excellently served last spring, when the Russian invasion of Galicia and Hungary threatened to reach both Budapest and Vienna, and is known to have led to the removal from both these capitals of large stores of gold and State valuables to Germany.

## HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

## CORPS ORDERS BY LT.-COL. A. CHAPMAN, V.D.

## MUSKETRY.

1.—Reference Corps Order No. 2, dated 21st March, 1916, the following will fire Part II, on Saturday, 25th instant:—Pte. E. Nowhouse, C. O. Section M. G. Co.; Ptes. C. O. Boyd, D. G. Cheesman, H. L. Dennis, A. L. Gace, F. R. Smyth, F. A. Redmond, R. A. Brand, D. C. Beadel, P. Burn, G. H. Haywood, C. C. Nixon, and W. M. Reeves (Scouts Co.).

The following will fire on Sunday, 26th inst., at 9.30 a.m.:—Sappers C. W. Brown, W. Brown, A. Smith, A. Ramsay, J. Johnston, C. Strainford, R. Wallace, S. Museo, F. Garcia, and D. J. Marshall (Engineers Co.).

## LEAVE.

2.—Pte. W. Robson is granted leave of absence from 22nd March, 1916, to 22nd April, 1916.

3.—The Right Centre and Left Sections M. G. Co., Scouts Co., and Civil Service Co. will parade as follows:

Hongkong residents on Cricket Ground at 9 a.m.

Kowloon residents at d.d. Ferry Wharf at 9.15 a.m.

Kowloon Dock residents at the Docks at 9.30 a.m.

Dress: Arms, etc. Khaki drill jacket and shorts, helmets, puttees, black boots (Scouts Co. brown boots), belt, two pouches (small), bayonet, rifle, pull through, haversack and water-bottle. Field glasses to be carried by all ranks in possession of same.

Note.—Scouts Co. will parade at 8.45 a.m. in front of the Cricket pavilion, to be photographed.

## PARADES.

4.—Parades for to-day.

7.00 a.m. and 5.30 p.m. Members of Signalling Section and other Signaller, as detailed in Signalling Section order dated 8th December, 1915.

8.15 p.m. No. 4 Section Scouts Co. (all members)—Machine Gun instruction at Headquarters.

8.15 p.m. Recruits of all units—Squad drill and Rifle exercises at Headquarters under S. M. Highy and one N.C.O. from Right Section M. G. Co.

## DETAIL.

5.—On duty to-night: Centre Section M. G. Co.

Orderly Officer: Lieut. C. Smith. Next for duty: H.K.V.R.

G. E. STEWART, Capt., Adjutant, H.K.V.C.

## HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

## PARADES.

Thursday, March 23rd.—Whole of No. 4 Company, Recruits of Ambulance and of all other Companies, 5.30 p.m. Chief Inspector Mason and Staff-Inspector Mackenzie will attend.

Friday, March 24th.—Route March. All ranks and Units fall in at Volunteer Headquarters, 5.30 p.m. Uniform with Helmets.

## DEFAULTERS.

For permitting his uniform to be worn by a non-member of the Police Reserve, a P.O. has been awarded 12 hours' Cells duty at Central.

## PROMOTIONS.

The Hon. C.S.P. has approved of the promotion of the following to the rank of Inspector:—

Crown Sergeant—Silva Netto. Crown Sergeant—Un How Fan.

## TRANSCARS.

Trooper P. W. Goldring is transferred from Mounted Patrols to No. 2 Platoon, No. 1 Company.

MUSKETRY, RANGERS AND F. ONLY. Sunday, March 25th.—Leave Blake Pier: 9 a.m.—No. 3 Company.

11.30 a.m.—No. 3 Company. 2.30 p.m.—No. 1 Company (3rd and 4th Platoons).

## JOINED.

No. 4 Company—Chang Hong She, Chang Ping Shan, Chan Siu Hong, Chang Yick Ching, Leung Shiu Man, Ma Teun Shun, Mok Hing Sum, Yung Kwai Sang, Yuen Kam Chi.

Ambulance Company—Kwok Shing Kin, Wong Ying. F. C. JENKIN, D.S.P. (R.).

## INTIMATIONS

## 8% MILITARY LOAN.

REDEMPTION OF BONDS DRAWN AT  
SECOND DRAWING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Public that at the Second Drawing for Redemption of the Eight Per Cent. Military Loan Bonds held on February 20th, 1916, \$1,150,000 worth of Bonds have been drawn, which amount constitutes one-fifth of the Bonds recognised by this Ministry.

Numbers of Drawn Bonds will soon be published in the Government Gazette and other newspapers. Redemption of Bonds in Singapore, Batavia and the Philippine Islands will be made by the Branch Offices of the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION at these places. In Cuba, repayments will be made by the CHUNGHWA GUO; in Yokohama by the CHINESE CONSULATE-GENERAL; in Kiangsi by the KIANGSI BANK; in Fukuoka by the FUKUOKA BANK; in Peking by the BANK OF CHINA; in Tientsin by the BANK OF CHINA. Besides the above by the BANK OF CHINA. Bonds will cases. Repayments of Drawn Bonds will generally be made by the BANK OF CHINA, as all such Bonds are not entitled to any further interest after the payment of the Eighth Coupon. If all remaining coupons (beginning with the ninth coupon) are not presented together with the Drawn Bonds, then the total amount represented by these Coupons shall be deducted from the principal to be repaid. Drawn Bonds must be presented for repayment within five years from the date of Second Drawing, after which period of five years such Bonds shall become null and void.

List of Numbers of 8 per cent. Military Bonds Drawn at the Second Drawing held on February 20th, 1916:—

## NUMBERS OF \$1000 BONDS:—

	5	8	72	75	78	81
8	89	94	95	128	129	
134	135	206	266	291	301	
321	324	325	342	343	370	
371	374	375	468	473	3004	
5005	5010	5011	3563	3591	4044	
4120	4152	4207	4233	4256	4263	
4264	4314	4317	4322	4324	4326	
10479	10500	11701	11705	11760	11785	
11988	11991	11992	11948	12165	12191	
12548	12574	12602	12628	12764	12790	
12845	12871	12953	12979	13454	13488	
13614	13538	13589	13653	13694	13698	
13698	13699					

## NUMBERS OF \$100 BONDS:—

	63	124	1383	1444	1476	1527
1544	1553	1565	1695	1769	1789	
1976	2006	2123	2153	2247	2277	
2300	2339	6362	6392	6997	7027	
7059	7089	7562	7682	8331	8355	
9001	9209	11193	11351	11459	11972	
11994	12100	12315	12421	13054	13170	
13385	13491	13532	13562	13756	13786	
16428	16534	16920	16960	18392	18392	
19385	19508	19568	19629	19182	19288	
20145	20261	21643	21749	21857	21963	
22499	22605	22820	22926	23243	23264	
31354	31969	32050	32165	33380	33583	
39701	39807					

## NUMBERS OF \$10 BONDS:—

	1233	1992	8333	9592	9973	10590
10623	10744	11843	11984	12026	12147	
12391	12391	12514	12574	12641	13001	
13124	13184	13293	13293	13404	13504	
14099	14099	14393	14593	15015	15075	
15391	15441	18501	18732	19164	19174	
19259	19307	19491	19493	19501	19504	
17856	18284	19025	19404	15185	52044	
52925	53204	54345	54724	55105	55494	
58925	59004	63845	64224	64605	64994	
68925	67264	68025	68404	69545	69924	
45700	47211	47801	47847	48044	48047	
45001	45007	45077	45079	451201	451235	
451454	451571	452031	452089	452499	452880	
452383	453644	454409	455172	455555	455936	

## NUMBERS OF \$5 BONDS:—

NUMBERS OF						
is of	1593	2381	16236	16500	63101	
Reg-	65400	66309	66338	67893	68478	
9161	71068	71589	74758	75295	76342	
1915	76454	76981	78510	80037	82662	
Co-	91654	92181	93710	93237	95878	
trac-	97462	97989	99574	100101	100918	
qued	161970	161799	162860	163919	164450	
lead-	226161	226191	226901	226929	226939	
and one	249329	249385	249470	249508	249590	
G.	249779	249808	249869	249898	249936	
	250049	250078	250319	250348	250739	
	250799	250828	250979	251008	251038	
	251189	251918	251747	251774	251803	
	251887	261942	257191	257198		



## CORRESPONDENCE.

### CONTRIBUTIONS TO BRITAIN'S WAR CHEST.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—Referring to the leader in your issue of Friday last on the subject of contributions to Britain's War Chest, with the general tenor of which everyone is bound to agree, I feel that someone should put in a word on behalf of the "small investor."

You say "In point of fact, it" (viz., the investment of savings in War Securities) "would entail no real sacrifice, because the money would merely be lent at a rate of interest that would have been regarded as exceptionally attractive a couple of years ago. The exercise of a little thrift is all that is necessary," etc.

You are dealing, I gather, with the small investor, as distinguished from the capitalist, viz., the man who is able to pay by a certain amount out of his monthly earnings, salary, or whatever it may be.

Such savings, in the piping time of peace, did not amount probably at most to more than 20 per cent, or 40 per cent, of income, even amongst the thrifty—probably considerably less; and a statement that the cost of living, that is to say, ordinary current household expenses, has increased by over 50 per cent, during the last eighteen months will, I am sure, pass unchallenged.

So the savings of the "small investor" disappear, and he is fortunate if he can still make ends meet. But the supply of "silver bullets" is, indeed, beyond him. Speaking generally, the war has brought to this class largely increased expenses, and no corresponding financial relief. Out here, he is in a very different position to the working classes at home, who appear to be having the time of their lives.

One might pursue the enquiry, and ask what has become of these savings? Roughly, the answer would seem to be that they have gone, to a very small extent, in increased taxation, but mainly into the pockets of shipping companies (and, incidentally, their shareholders and the speculators and dealers therein), who supply our daily wants.

If the Government would curb the activities of these interests, which seem bent on exploiting the general public, there might be some chance of the "small investor" supplying his quota of "silver bullets." Anyhow, unless something is done soon, living in the Colony will become a luxury beyond the means of many families.

Hongkong, March 18th, 1916.

### WAR CHARITIES.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—May I ask the courtesy of your columns in publishing for the information of the members of the General Committee, the agenda below for the meeting to be held at 10.30 p.m. on Friday next in the Council Chamber, of which notice has already been given by Circular?

1. Consideration of the suggestion to select a Hospital at Home as the main object to which the local funds should be devoted.

2. Consideration of the financing of "Local War Charities."—Yours faithfully,

E. R. HALLIFAX,  
Hon Secretary War Charities Committee,  
Hongkong, 22nd March, 1916.

### THANKS FROM OUR SOLDIERS IN B. E. AFRICA.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—I have just received a large case of smokes per the "Overseas Club" from residents in Hongkong. Although some of the donors have been answered individually, I especially desire to express our united thanks and appreciation for their kind thought through the medium of your paper. It is quite true when I say that it is practically impossible for me to put in writing what we think of the gift, especially coming from one of our Colonies. Fighting in this country is no easy task, as there are insuperable difficulties, and hardships to contend with here, which are practically unknown in the other spheres of the War. Naturally, it makes gifts all the more welcome, and such kindness as this will not be easily forgotten, as it helps to make many miles of interminable veldt and bush appear quite a small distance.

Once again offering our heartfelt thanks and appreciation—Believe me, Sir, gratefully yours,

L. GERALD BOBY,  
Sergeant, B. Co. 25 R. Fusiliers,  
Somewhere in B. E. Africa,  
1st February, 1916.

### THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—It took Mr. J. M. Xavier fully seven days to come forward to ask for the disclosure of my personality.

I really fail to see how my personality is going to affect his knowledge of Political Economy or the Currency Question.

He can surely reply whether my name is Lientz Altanz, or Wu Ting Man. Mr. Xavier, after having given his lecture, (I wonder if he also demanded a card from each of his audience), and invited discussion, should be ready to discuss without making such a puerile request.—Yours etc.,

A CONFUCIAN ECONOMIST.

## EXPORTING ANTIMONY.

### JAPANESE FIRM FINED \$5,000.

#### MAGISTRATE'S STRONG REMARKS.

Mr. F. A. Hazelard (First Magistrate) delivered his decision at the Magistracy yesterday in the case in which Ichikawa Shoji, manager of the Tong Seng Company, was charged with exporting or attempting to export antimony ore.

Mr. G. N. Orme prosecuted on behalf of the Crown, and Mr. J. H. Gardiner defended.

His worship said:—The defendant is charged before me in respect of the following charges, viz.: (a) Unlawfully did export or attempt to export prohibited goods, viz., antimony, on the 29th February, 1916, contrary to Ordinance 1 of 1882 as amended by Ordinance 16, of 1914, G.O. September 17, 1915, G.P. 28. (b) Unlawfully did export or attempt to export antimony without having previously obtained an export permit authorizing him to export the said antimony, or an export licence, on the 29th February, 1916, contrary to Sections 3 and 4 of Ordinance 32 of 1915, G.O. 3rd January, 1916, para. 7 of G.N. No. 2.

I find as a fact that the ore, the subject matter of these charges, is antimony ore. I will now refer to that portion of Mr. Lloyd's evidence in which he describes the practice to be followed with respect to the exportation of antimony. His evidence is as follows:—

"With respect to antimony ore, the first thing that has to be done is that the applicant comes up and sees the Superintendent or whoever is in charge and enquires whether he will be permitted to ship antimony to a certain destination and certain consignee. If we are satisfied that it is a regular application and we know nothing against the consignee, the applicant will be informed that he must instruct his proposed consignee to apply to the nearest British Consul for a certificate that this consignment will be used in Japan. It is the duty of the consignee to forward this certificate to the applicant in the Colony. The applicant then delivers the certificate to the Superintendent of Imports and Exports."

Mr. Lloyd then deposed to the fact that in the case of iron ore no such procedure is necessary. The effect of the procedure detailed above is that with respect to antimony ore it is most difficult to get a permit and it also involves great delay, whereas with respect to iron ore there is no difficulty and the permit is granted at once.

The inference is irresistible that the defendant knew of this procedure, and the reason why this antimony ore was described as iron ore in the application for the permit was because the defendant would be able, if it were not detected, to get the antimony ore shipped away at once. But for the vigilance of the Imports and Exports Department, this antimony ore would have got through.

The defendant stated that he knew that the ore contained antimony, as when he negotiated with the Wa Cheung he negotiated for antimony, and in the contract note there appears the character for antimony. The defendant also stated that he did not know there was any difference with respect to the exportation of antimony and the exportation of iron. The defendant further stated that he instructed his clerk Matsui to apply for a permit for ore only. Matsui in the witness-box, told this extraordinary story: that the defendant told him to insert the word "ore" only, but that he had noticed that, in the Government Analyst's report obtained by the defendant, there was a statement in the said report that there was a considerable amount of iron pyrites in the ore, and he therefore inserted in the application for the permit the words "Iron ore."

The inference is irresistible that Matsui was requested by the defendant to apply for a permit for iron ore. The defendant knew quite well that if the application had contained the word "ore" only, it would have been refused. The explanation now given is untrue and is a mere after-thought.

Revenue Officer Mackenzie on the 29th February last at 10 a.m. visited junk 2,032, lying near the Ceylon Maru. The junk contained the 300 bags of ore the subject matter of these charges. The permit was produced to him by a clerk of the Tong Seng. When the witness first saw the permit, there was the word "iron" before the word "ore." He left the permit with the man and went away, returning in three-quarters of an hour. On his return the word "iron" had been erased from the permit.

## HONGKONG C.C. TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

### YESTERDAY'S RESULTS.

The feature of the games played yesterday in the Hongkong C.C. tennis tournament was the meeting of Nisbet and that diminutive wonder, Yung, in the Professional Championship Singles. When the pair first met, Yung caused no small sensation by leading with two sets after Nisbet had won the first, and by his remarkably clever play which led up to this success. When the score stood at two sets each, Yung sustained a sprained finger and the game was postponed until yesterday. The result of yesterday's match, however, was never seriously in doubt after the first set went to Nisbet with 7-5. There were many strenuous exchanges, and Yung did more than one remarkable thing, despite his Egyptian build. He was extremely ubiquitous and sprang about the court in a surprisingly agile manner. His service and returns in the opening stages were also excellent, and more than once he had Nisbet beaten. When the second set went to Nisbet 6-1, and he secured an easy and early lead in the third, there was no question as to the result, and to the comparative ability of the two players. Often Nisbet gained points on a service, he laid "traps" very successfully and what was more, he made his opponent do all the running about with skilful eliciting and excellent base line play. Nisbet also snatched with his usual cleanness. Yung endeavoured to emulate his opponent in this respect, but with only amusing results. The final score of 7-5, 6-1, 6-3 gives a very fair indication of the superiority of Nisbet over his game and entertaining opponent. The match attracted a considerable attendance.

Results in the other games played were as follows:—

PROFESSIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES.  
H. Hancock beat L. N. Murphy 6-4, 6-2, 6-3.  
Ng Sze Kwong beat Wei, 6-1, 6-0, 6-2.

HANDICAP DOUBLES.  
Thorne and Wood (rec. 2-6), beat Gace and Brand (owe 2-6), 6-3, 6-3.

PROFESSIONAL PAIRS.  
Lieut.-Col. Faichnis and Capt. Milner-Jones beat Davis and Davidson, 6-4, 6-2.

In the Handicap Singles, "A," Kent, who was opposed to Lieut. Hamilton, received a walk over, the latter having withdrawn.

## ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

### CHALLENGE SHIELD FINAL.

#### RUNNER-UP CUP REPLACED.

The final for the Challenge Shield Competition will be played on the Club Ground at Happy Valley, on Saturday. The Club and the R.E. are the finalists, and a very close contest should occur between two well-balanced teams. The game will be commenced at 4 p.m. sharp, and full time of 45 minutes each way will be played.

The presentation of trophies and medals will follow. Mrs. David Landale has kindly consented to perform this ceremony. We understand that the Hon. Mr. David Landale (President of the Hongkong Football Club) has generously replaced the Runner-up Cup, which was last won by H.M.S. Hampshire in 1914, and was lost.

Mr. F. W. Wright will have control of the game, and Mr. W. F. Knapp and Mr. W. Caldwell, R.N., will be the linesmen.

The teams are as follows:—  
R.E.—Rogers, Coxon and Richards; Brennan, Smith, and Horlop; Townsend, Boff, Scott, White, and Pearce. Reserves:—Walkinson and Blumfield.

HONGKONG—J. Rodger; F. W. Black and J. McCubbin; M. L. Ralston; J. Stewart, and T. R. Chasse; G. A. Robinson, W. H. Veech, J. Walker, H. E. McTavish, and J. F. Stalker.

Remosuki Kamanaru, the shipping clerk of the Tong Seng, stated that he erased the word "iron" in the permit. He gave this extraordinary reason for doing so: that the shipping order contained the word "ore" only. He therefore erased the word "iron," which was on the permit, to make it correspond with the shipping order. It is hardly necessary for me to comment on the conduct of this witness, who was prepared to alter an official document for the reason stated. The reason given is ridiculous and absurd.

The action of the defendant in this matter was a gamble. If he was not detected and got the antimony ore away the gamble would be a success. If he was detected the gamble would be a failure.

I convict the defendant on the second charge and impose a fine of \$5,000, and in default six months' imprisonment, with hard labour. Having convicted the defendant on the second charge, it is not open to me to convict him on the first charge, though the facts disclosed in the evidence would in my view justify such conviction. To do so would be to convict the defendant on the same facts. I have not sentenced the defendant to imprisonment in this case because no evidence has been put before me in which it is possible to infer an act of treachery on his part. I further order that the ore, the subject matter of these proceedings, be forfeited to the Crown.

## YACHTING.

### ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

The results of the ninth and last of the series of Club Championship Races of the Handicap, One Design, Heyward Hays and Gael classes are as follows:—

HANDICAP CLASS.  
Course:—North Fairway Buoy (S), Kowloon Rock (S), Channel Rock (S). Distance, 10.1 miles.

Yacht	Handicap	Finishing Time	Corrected Time
Scratch			
Dione	plus 11	4 48 35	4 30 10
Rona	plus 17	4 52 42	4 35 32
La Linda	Receives 1	D. N. S.	—
Kathleen	plus 53	4 56 55	4 51 02
Colleen	plus 53	D. N. S.	—
Ayesha	plus 53	D. N. S.	—
Dorothea	plus 53	D. N. S.	—
Buccaneer	plus 53	D. N. S.	—

Position	Pts. for race	Pts. to date
(1) * Dione	5	68
(2) Kathleen	7	63
(3) Rona	6	59
— La Linda	—	62
— Colleen	—	—
— Dorothea	—	—
— Ayesha	—	—
— Buccaneer	—	—

\* Winner of Championship.

ONE DESIGN CLASS.  
Course:—Trocas Rock (S), Channel Rocks (S). Distance, 9.4 miles.

Distance 0.4 miles.		(5) Distance 0.4 miles.	
Yacht.	Handicap on Course.	Finishing Time.	Corrected Time.
	M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
Ailsa	Scratch	5 21 32	5 21 32
Daphne	"	5 14 33	5 14 33
Bonita	"	5 20 20	5 20 20
Haleyon	"	5 25 04	5 25 04
Position.	Pts. for race	Pts. to date	
(1) * Daphne	5	35	
(2) Haleyon	3	10	
(3) Bonita	2	10	
(4) Ailsa	1	33	

\* Winner of Championship.

HEYWARD HAYS AND GAEL CLASSES.  
Course:—Trocas Rock (S), Channel Rocks (S). Distance, 9.4 miles.

Yacht.	On Course.	Time.	Time.
	H. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
Scratch			
Lysbeth	plus 21	5 37 20	5 39 41
White Rose	" 34	5 30 36	5 41 10
Alice	" 47	D.N.S.	—
Theda	" Scratch	D.N.S.	—
Toinette	"	5 37 30	5 37 30
Owl	"	D.N.S.	—
Position.			
Toinette.	Pts. for race.	Pts. to date.	
	7	38	

\* Winner of Championship.

CRUISER CLASS.  
The results of the 5th and last of the series of Cruiser Championship Races were as follows:—

Course:—North Fairway Buoy (S), Trocas Rock (S), Lyemun Beacon (S). Distance, 14 miles.

Yacht	Handicap	Finishing Time	Corrected Time
Scratch			
Miranda	Scratch	1 28 35	1 28 35
Scotsglen	plus 40	2 15 23	2 10 43
Dorothy II.	plus 40	1 43 16	1 24 36
Flora	plus 108 50	2 01 18	12 52 28
Snipe	plus 40	D. N. S.	—
Tattler	plus 40	D. N. S.	—
Position	Points for Race	Points to Date	
(1) Flora	8	24	
(2) * Dorothy II.	6	34	
(3) Miranda	5	27	
(4) Scotsglen	4	7	
— Oenone	—	—	
— Snipe	—	—	
— Tattler	—	—	

\* Winner of Championship.

The Dione, Daphne and Lysbeth Cups will be sailed for on Saturday, 25th inst., and the Dorothy II. and Feathers' Cup on Sunday, 26th inst.

Courses and handicaps will be notified later.

## GARMENTS FOR THE TROOPS

Lady May informs us that this week the following garments have been sent to Colonel Gordon Hall, R.A.M.C., A.D.M.S., Cairo District, Abbasia, Cairo, by "Our Little Bit Workers" Society and the Women of Kowloon (through the courtesy of Messrs. Shewan, Tomes & Co.):—

6 Wadded silk dressing gowns,  
25 Pairs mittens,  
14 Mufflers,  
14 Pairs slippers,  
4 Caps,  
2 Dozen handkerchiefs,  
18 Suits pyjamas,  
50 Pairs socks,  
15 Pairs knee caps,  
1 Pair long stockings,  
50 Walking sticks.

One parcel of men's clothes to Miss Tucker, Soldiers' and Sailors' Help Society, The Institute, Mansfield Street, Haggerston, N.E.

One parcel of children's clothes to Miss Vivian, The Maurice Hostel, 52, Herbert Street, Hoxton, N.

## NEW MACE FOR OTTAWA.

The Lord Mayor and the Sheriff of the City of London have, through the High Commissioner for Canada, offered to present to the Dominion Parliament a new mace—if possible an exact replica of the former—to replace the one lost in the recent fire at the Parliament House at Ottawa. The offer has been communicated to the Canadian Government.

# LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

OUR SPORTS DEPARTMENT HAS JUST RECEIVED CONSIGNMENTS OF THE FOLLOWING GOODS:

## SHILLCOCK'S FOOTBALLS

"McGREGOR," "JOHN BULL," "CLINKER."

## TENNIS RACKETS

"LAMBERT CHAMBERS," "DOHERTY,"

"TOURNAMENTS," "VANTAGE."

## TENNIS BALLS

SLAZENGERS', AYRES' AND SPALDING'S

ALL PACKED ONE DOZEN IN TIN BOX.

STRONG ASH TENNIS POSTS.

STEAM TARRED TENNIS NETS.

COURT MARKERS. CENTRE GUIDES. TENNIS

BALL CLEANERS. RACKET COVERS, ETC.

# LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

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## HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO & WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

## HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Single Fare by Night Steamer	...	...	...	...	\$6.00
Return " " " " " " " "	...	...	...	...	10.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer	...	...	...	...	4.00
Return " " " " " " " "	...	...	...	...	8.00

## HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.

THURSDAY, 23rd MARCH, 1916.		FRIDAY, 24th MARCH, 1916.	
8 a.m. KINSHAN.	8 a.m. HONAM.	8 a.m. HONGSHAN.	8 a.m. KINSHAN.
10 p.m. HONAM.	5 p.m. HONGSHAN.	10 p.m. KINSHAN.	5 p.m. HONAM.

## HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. SUI TAI, Tons 1,851.	S.S. TAISHAN, Tons 2,006.
HONGKONG TO MACAO.	MACAO TO HONGKONG.
Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.	Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m.

## EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 27th MARCH, 1916.  
The Company's New Steamship "TAISHAN"  
Will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at 9 a.m., and return from Macao at 3 p.m.  
N.B.—The Company will also run a Steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30 a.m., and from Hongkong at 1 p.m., from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

## MACAO-CANTON LINE.

S.S. SUI AN.  
Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 p.m.  
Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 4.30 p.m.

## JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

## CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. SAINAM, 533 tons, and S.S. NANMING, 569 tons.  
One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and SANUL. These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin.  
Sailing Office open daily (Sundays excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.  
Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

## HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

Hotel Mansions (First Floor), opposite the Blake Pier. [123]

## FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Wednesday, 29th March.—  
11.30 a.m.—China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.  
Thursday, 30th March.—  
3.30 p.m.—Association of Exporters and Dealers of Hongkong. Annual General Meeting in the Chamber of Commerce Room.  
4 p.m.—Association of Exporters and Dealers of Hongkong. Extraordinary General Meeting in the Chamber of Commerce Room.  
Friday, 31st March.—  
11.30 a.m.—Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.  
11.35 a.m.—Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Ltd., Extraordinary General Meeting.  
Monday, 3rd April.—  
Ncom—Hongkong and Whampoa. Truck Co., Ltd., Yearly Meeting of Shareholders.

Saturday, 25th March.—  
11.30 a.m.—Hongkong Hope Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.  
11.45 a.m.—Hongkong Hope Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Extraordinary General Meeting.  
Monday, 27th March.—  
5.30 p.m.—Hongkong Club, Thirtieth Yearly General Meeting.  
Tuesday, 28th March.—  
11.30 a.m.—Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.  
Ncom—Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.  
4 p.m.—Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce, Annual Meeting in the Chamber of Commerce Room.



## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

TO LET.  
From 1st May, 1916.

FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED,  
ORIGINALLY EAST, 160, Peak. Five  
Rooms, semi-detached. Moderate rent. Year  
or longer.  
Apply—  
T. K. DEALY,  
160, Peak.  
Hongkong, 23rd March, 1916. [448]

## WANTED.

EUROPEAN ASSISTANT for Gent's  
Outfitting Store.  
Apply—  
Box 30,  
Care of "Daily Press" Office.  
Hongkong, 23rd March, 1916. [447]

The Steamship "ARAKAN,"  
From SAN FRANCISCO.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO are hereby informed  
that all Goods are being landed at their  
risk into the warehouses and/or extra hazardous  
Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf  
and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the  
wharves delivery may be obtained.  
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods  
have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining  
undelivered after the 29th inst. will be subject  
to rent.  
All claims against the Steamer must be  
presented to the Underwriter on or before the  
1st April, or they will not be recognized.  
All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are  
to be left in the Godowns, where they will be  
examined on the 29th inst. by the Company's  
surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.  
No Fire Insurance has been effected.  
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by  
JAVAPACIFIC LINE,  
York Building.  
Hongkong, 23rd March, 1916. [448]

THE ASSOCIATION OF EXPORTERS  
AND DEALERS OF HONGKONG.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING  
of the Members of the ASSOCIATION  
OF EXPORTERS AND DEALERS OF  
HONGKONG will be held on THURSDAY,  
the 30th March, 1916, at 3.30 p.m. precisely,  
in the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ROOM,  
NEW GOVERNMENT BUILDING, for the  
following purposes:—

- (1) To receive the Report and Accounts of  
the Committee for the year ended 31st  
December 1915.
- (2) To elect a New Committee.
- (3) To transact any General Business.

By Order,  
E. A. M. WILLIAMS,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, 21st March, 1916. [440]

## UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.

MATRICULATION, SENIOR AND JUNIOR  
EXAMINATIONS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the  
MATRICULATION, SENIOR AND  
JUNIOR LOCAL EXAMINATIONS will  
be held on the following dates:—  
July 10th-15th, 1916.

Arrangements will be made to hold the  
Examinations at any town where a sufficient  
number of candidates offer themselves.

Candidates must send in their entry-forms,  
with the fee, to the Registrar, University,  
Hongkong, not later than May 2nd, 1916.

Forms of Entry may be obtained from  
the Registrar, to whom enquiries should be  
addressed.

The following Scholarships will be awarded  
on the result of the Matriculation Exami-  
nation, provided that there are candidates of  
sufficient merit:—

Two King Edward VII. Scholarships of  
£40 a year each, for five years, tenable only  
by British subjects, who must be under the  
age of 21 on the 10th July, 1916. A candidate  
who wishes to compete must deliver to the  
Registrar, on or before the first day of the  
Examination, a certificate of eligibility in  
the form specified by the Regulations. One  
Scholarship will be tenable in the Faculty  
of Arts, the other in any Faculty.

One Presidential Scholarship of \$400 (Peking  
Currency) a year for five years, tenable by  
students of Chinese Nationality, who must  
be under the age of 21 on the 10th July, 1916.  
A candidate, who wishes to compete must  
deliver to the Registrar on or before the first  
day of the Examination, a statutory declara-  
tion of eligibility, as required by the Regula-  
tions.

Five prizes of \$100 each will be awarded  
to the successful candidates who obtain the  
highest marks. The winners of the prizes  
may enter any Faculty but must join the  
University on September 11th, 1916.

Holders of Scholarships and winners of  
prizes must reside in one of the Hostels  
directly managed by the University.

Hongkong, 22nd March, 1916. [443]

## ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

A COMPETITION will be held over  
the FAN LING Course commencing  
on 1st April for a prize kindly presented  
by H.E. the Governor.

CONDITIONS.—Match play under handicap.  
Limited to handicaps of 12  
and over.

Entrance fee 30 cents per  
round, the proceeds to go  
to the War Charities Com-  
mittee.

Intending competitors are requested to  
sign their names on the boards at Happy  
Valley or Fan Ling or to send same in writ-  
ing to the undersigned, c/o Messrs. Bradley  
& Co., Ltd., not later than the 25th inst.

T. W. HILL,  
Acting Hon. Secretary.  
Hongkong, March 14th, 1916. [414]

## DEEP WATER BAY COURSE.

A MIXED FOURSOME COMPETI-  
TION will be held on SATURDAY  
and SUNDAY, 8th and 9th April.

CONDITIONS.—27 holes against Bogey  
under handicap.

The Bogey score and table of holes at  
which strokes are to be taken will be fixed  
later.

Entrance fee \$2.00 per couple.  
Competitors must arrange their own part-  
ners and opponents and are requested to  
send their names to the undersigned, or to  
send same on the boards at Happy Valley,  
Fan Ling or the Hongkong Club before the  
5th April.

T. W. HILL,  
Acting Hon. Secretary.  
Hongkong, 22nd March, 1916. [438]

## PUBLIC COMPANIES

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE  
COMPANY, LIMITED.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FORTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY  
MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be  
held at the Offices of the Undersigned at  
Noon on TUESDAY, the 28th instant.  
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company  
will be CLOSED from the 14th to the 28th  
instant, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,  
General Managers,  
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.,  
Hongkong, 2nd March, 1916. [370]

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANU-  
FACTURING CO., LTD.

THE 22ND ORDINARY ANNUAL MEET-  
ING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the  
above Company will be held at the  
Company's Office, 56, George Street,  
Chater Road, Victoria, on SATURDAY, the  
25th March, 1916, at 11.30 o'clock in the fore-  
noon, for the purpose of receiving a Statement  
of Accounts and the Report of the General  
Managers for the year ending 31st December,  
1915, and electing a Consulting Committee  
and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Com-  
pany will be CLOSED from MONDAY,  
the 20th March, to SATURDAY, the 25th  
March, 1916, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 11th March, 1916. [408]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND OF FIVE  
DOLLARS per Share has been  
Declared and will be Payable at the Hong-  
kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation  
on or after MONDAY, the 27th instant.

The REGISTER of the Company will be  
CLOSED from FRIDAY, 24th, to MONDAY,  
27th instant, both days inclusive, during  
which days no Transfer of Shares can be  
made.

DIVIDEND WARRANTS will be ready  
on MONDAY, the 27th instant, and may be  
obtained on application.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIR & Co.,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 20th March, 1916. [436]

## HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD.

THE THIRTY-FIFTH ORDINARY  
ANNUAL MEETING OF SHARE-  
HOLDERS will be held at the Offices of  
the General Managers at 11.30 a.m. on  
TUESDAY, the 28th instant, to receive a  
Statement of the Company's Accounts to  
31st December, 1915, and the Report of the  
General Managers.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company  
will be CLOSED from the 14th to the 28th  
instant, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 8th March, 1916. [393]

CHINA SUGAR REFINING CO.,  
LIMITED.

## NOTICE.

THE THIRTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY  
ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHARE-  
HOLDERS of the above Company will be  
held at the Offices of the General Agents,  
Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,  
at 11.30 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, the 29th  
March, 1916, for the purpose of receiving  
the Report and Statement of Accounts for  
the year ending 31st December, 1915.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company  
will be CLOSED from the 14th to the 29th  
March, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,  
General Agents.  
Hongkong, 2nd March, 1916. [308]

## LUZON SUGAR REFINING CO., LTD.

## NOTICE.

THE THIRTY-FOURTH ORDINARY  
ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHARE-  
HOLDERS of the above Company will be  
held at the Office of the General Agents,  
Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,  
at 11.30 a.m. on FRIDAY, the 31st March,  
1916, for the purpose of receiving the Report  
and Statement of Accounts for the year ending  
31st December, 1915.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company  
will be CLOSED from the 18th to 31st March,  
1916, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,  
General Agents.  
Hongkong, 12th March, 1916. [413]

THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA  
DOCK COMPANY, LTD.

## NOTICE.

THE ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING  
OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held  
in the Office of the Company, 2, Queen's  
Buildings, Connaught Road, Hongkong, on  
MONDAY, the 3rd April, 1916, at 12 Noon,  
for the purpose of receiving the Report of  
the Directors and Statement of Accounts for  
the year ending 31st December, 1915.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company  
will be CLOSED from the 27th March to the  
3rd April, 1916, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
R. M. DYER,  
Chief Manager.  
Hongkong, 21st March, 1916. [412]

## HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the  
COLONIAL (Hongkong) REGISTER  
of the Company will be closed from TUES-  
DAY, 21st March, 1916, to WEDNESDAY,  
19th April, 1916, both days INCLUSIVE.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
W. E. ROBERTS,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, 13th March, 1916. [427]

## INTIMATIONS

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANU-  
FACTURING CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an  
EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING  
OF THE HONGKONG ROPE MANU-  
FACTURING COMPANY, LTD.,  
will be held at St. George's Building, Chater  
Road, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong,  
on SATURDAY, the 25th day of March,  
1916, at 11.45 o'clock in the forenoon, when  
the Subjunctive Extraordinary Resolution will  
be proposed:—

That the Articles of Association of the  
Company be altered in manner following:—  
(a) That after the word "Company" in the  
16th line of Article 110 the following  
words shall be added:—

"The General Managers may also  
with the consent of the Consulting  
Committee pay such bonus or  
bonuses as the General Managers  
shall think fit."

(b) That the words "Bonus or Bonuses"  
shall be inserted immediately after the  
word "Dividend" in the 18th line of  
Article 110.

(c) That the words "and bonuses" shall be  
inserted immediately after the word  
"Dividend" in the first line of Article  
115.

Should the above Resolution be passed by  
the requisite majority, it will be submitted  
for confirmation as a Special Resolution to a  
further Extraordinary General Meeting  
which will be subsequently convened.

Dated this 11th day of March, 1916.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,  
General Managers. [409]

## HONGKONG CLUB.

## NOTICE.

THE THIRTIETH YEARLY GENERAL  
MEETING OF the Members of the  
HONGKONG CLUB will be held in the  
Club House, on MONDAY, the 27th March,  
1916, at 6.30 p.m.

By Order,  
E. DES VIGUEUX,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, 10th March, 1916. [400]

## HONGKONG CLUB.

## NOTICE.

THE TWENTY-NINTH HALF-YEARLY  
DRAWING OF 65 DEBENTURES  
(1898 issue) of the HONGKONG CLUB  
will be held on FRIDAY, the 31st March, 1916,  
at 11 o'clock in the Club House at 11 o'clock  
a.m. on FRIDAY, the 31st March, 1916.

Bearers of Debentures are invited to attend  
the Drawing.

By Order,  
E. DES VIGUEUX,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, 10th March, 1916. [401]

THE LUZON SUGAR REFINING CO.  
LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that  
an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL  
MEETING of the above-named Company  
will be held at the Office of the General  
Agents, Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON &  
CO., LTD., Hongkong, on FRI-  
DAY, the 31st day of March, 1916, at 11.30  
o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of  
considering and if thought fit passing as  
Extraordinary Resolutions the resolutions  
following, namely:—

(1.) That it is desirable to re-construct  
the Company, and accordingly that  
the Company be wound up volun-  
tarily and that Arthur Rylands  
Lowe, of Victoria, in the Colony of  
Hongkong, Chartered Accountant,  
be and he is hereby appointed  
Liquidator for the purpose of such  
winding up and that Article 124 of  
the Company's Articles of Association  
be cancelled accordingly.

(2.) That Messrs. Jardine, Matheson &  
Co., Ltd., the General Agents of this  
Company, be authorised and request-  
ed to procure the incorporation in  
the Philippine Islands of a new  
Company to be called the Malabon  
Sugar Company (of which Messrs.  
Smith, Bell & Co., Ltd., shall be  
appointed by agreement General  
Managers) with Articles of Incor-  
poration and Bye-laws in such form  
as the General Agents shall  
approve.

(3.) That the draft Agreement sub-  
mitted to this meeting marked "A"  
and expressed to be made between  
this Company and its Liquidator of  
the one part and the Malabon Sugar  
Company of the other part be and  
the same is hereby approved and  
that the said Liquidator be and he  
is hereby authorised pursuant to  
Section 185 of the Companies Ordinance  
1911 to enter into an Agree-  
ment with such new Company (when  
incorporated) upon the terms of the  
said draft Agreement and to carry  
the same into effect with such (if  
any) modifications as he thinks  
expedient.

(4.) That the said Liquidator be  
authorised to obtain advances from  
Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.,  
Ltd., of any moneys requisite upon  
such terms as he sees fit and to  
make arrangements if he thinks fit  
for Messrs. Jardine, Matheson  
& Co., Ltd., to continue managing  
the affairs of the Company on such  
terms as he thinks fit until the  
undertaking of the Company is  
handed over to the said Malabon  
Sugar Company pursuant to any  
Agreement entered into by virtue  
of Resolution No. 3.

Should the above Resolutions be passed  
by the required majority they will be sub-  
mitted for confirmation as Special Resolu-  
tions to a second Extraordinary General  
Meeting which will be subsequently  
convened.

Dated the 16th day of March, 1916.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,  
General Agents. [427]

## INTIMATION

## THORNE'S

## OLD VAT

No. 4

## SCOTCH

## WHISKY

THIS VAT WAS STARTED BY THE

LATE ROBERT THORNE OF

GREENOCK AND HAS BEEN SOLD

AS NO. 4 SINCE 1831.

## SOLE AGENTS:

A. S. WATSON &  
CO., LTD.,

## WINE &amp; SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

TELEPHONE No. 616.

## BIRTH.

RIGGE.—At the Victoria Nursing Home,  
Shanghai, on the 22nd March, to Mr.  
and Mrs. H. E. Rigge, a daughter. [446]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES VIGUEUX ROAD, C.  
LONDON OFFICE: 151, FLEET STREET, E.C.

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 23RD MARCH, 1916

## AN INTERESTING REVIVAL.

ONE of the most interesting revivals pro-  
mised for this year in China is that of the  
old system of competitive examinations for  
public posts. Events have been gradually  
leading in this direction for a long time.

The revolution put an end to the old  
bureaucracy and filled all the public posts  
with soldiers or inexperienced students.

These have been gradually weeded, and  
replaced by men tried under the old  
régime. Then last year came the require-  
ment that all District Magistrates who had  
not passed examination should forthwith  
do so. But the examination now to be re-  
introduced is very different from that  
under which a man is tested with a view to  
his appointment to some particular post.

Such examinations are usual in the Civil  
Service of every country; the peculiarity  
in China's old system lay in the fact that  
the examination for a literary degree was  
also the one and only examination (save  
that of the purse) for entry into the public  
service; the mere gaining of a degree was  
the one regular method by which a post  
in the Civil Service could be obtained.

Another important feature of the old system  
was the way in which it linked up the  
country by emphasising the importance of  
the head of each division and sub-division.

The candidates from the various Magis-  
tracies had to assemble at the prefectural  
city to be examined; those who survived  
this test were convened from the several  
prefectures to pass another examination at  
the provincial capital; and then the gradu-  
ates at the provincial examinations had  
to proceed to Peking for the final examina-  
tion. Quite apart from the literary value  
of these examinations, there can be no  
doubt that the system was of service as a  
unifying agency—the examination system

linked up the provinces with the capital  
just as much as it compelled the District  
Magistrates to recognize the supremacy  
of the Prefecture. It is generally recogni-  
sed that this examination system was one  
of the causes of China's stability. Ma-  
gnows wrote: "In every case the institu-  
tion of Public Service Examinations  
(which have long been strictly competi-  
tive) is the cause of the continued endur-  
ance of the Chinese nation." BLAND,  
again, says: "The value of the competi-  
tive examination system as an enduring  
cause of national coherence, and stability  
can hardly be exaggerated. Bearing this  
fact in mind, the suddenness with which  
the ancient classical examinations were  
abolished in 1904 and the failure to replace  
them by something equally satisfying to  
the soul of the people must be a cause of  
disquiet in the present and wide-spreading  
unrest in the years to come." We scarcely  
think that the re-introduction of the old  
system of examinations means that the  
examinations themselves will take the same  
form, and that students will be tested solely  
by their ability to compose a formal essay  
on some abstruse clause from the classics.  
It will be remembered that it was YUAN  
SHUN-KAI who, with CHANG CHIH-TUNG,  
memorialized the Throne in 1904 in favour  
of abolishing the old classical examinations  
and substituting examinations in modern  
knowledge, and we do not think he has  
reversed his opinion on that point. We do  
not suppose anyone would advocate a re-  
turn to the old system in all its details,  
but we think that the re-introduction of  
that system on a modern basis will be pro-  
ductive of an immense deal of good to  
China both directly and indirectly. The  
primary object is to obtain men to fill  
official posts; it is hardly probable that the  
mere fact of obtaining a certain degree  
will now be regarded as giving a man a  
claim, *ipso facto*, to an appointment—it  
will more probably be looked upon as a  
qualification only, and officials will be  
selected from those who possess it. It is  
customary in some camps to decry a system  
under which men are given posts solely as  
the result of a literary examination. It  
cannot be denied that it is possible, and  
even occasionally happens, that a facile  
student of no practical ability, does gain  
by this means a post in which he is useless.  
In the long run, though, as our Indian  
Civil Service has shown, if the curriculum  
is made fairly comprehensive, it will be the  
man of all-round ability who will best sur-  
vive the test, and we think that the same  
will be proved in China. It is, however,  
the indirect fruit which will be the most  
valuable. Since the revolution, centrifugal  
forces have been very active in China, and  
the examination system, circling first round  
the prefectural cities, then round the pro-  
vincial capitals, and finally round Peking  
will be a valuable factor towards counter-  
acting this force.

A mail for Europe via Siberia closes  
to-day at 3 p.m.

The P. and O. outward mail steamer  
Kashgar, with the London mail of the 10th  
instant, arrived at Port Said on the 20th  
inst.

We learn that Sir Robert Ho Tung has  
joined the Consulting Committee of the  
Canton Insurance Office, Ltd., and the  
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memo-  
rial and Affiliated Hospitals acknowledges  
with thanks a donation of \$100 to the funds  
of the Hospitals from Mr. and Mrs. Yeung.

Mr. W. J. Carroll, share broker,  
informs us that he has received ad-  
vice from Kempas, Ltd., to the effect  
that they have declared a second in-  
terim dividend of 15 per cent, making 25  
per cent to date, on account of the year  
to 30th June, 1916.

The very decomposed body of an Indian  
(apparently a Mahomedan) was recovered  
from the Harbour near Stonecutter's Island  
on Tuesday. The body was almost fully  
dressed, with boots, khaki trousers, grey  
shirt, and heavy overcoat, and a piece of a  
turban was tied round the legs. The police  
have received no report that an Indian is  
missing.

A Chinese married woman was walking  
along Queen's Road Central when a man  
accosted her and stated that he was the  
bearer of a letter from her husband in Singa-  
pore, and that the letter contained money.

She was persuaded to hand over a gold  
finger ring and a gold bangle, worth \$75, as  
a guarantee of acknowledgment, and the  
man disappeared. Needless to say, he was  
not the bearer of a letter.

The Bandman Opera and Comedy Com-  
pany is announced to visit Hongkong at  
the end of this month with an attractive  
repertoire of plays which have met with  
great success in London.

Some officers and some men on some ships  
in some port desire to tender hearty thanks  
to some ladies in some place for some tea  
some day last week. (The rest of the mes-  
sage is expurgated by the Censor.)

Brigadier-General H. G. Fittion, C.B.,  
D.S.O., A.D.C. to the King, who was in  
command of the Royal West Kents when  
they were stationed in Hongkong in 1905,  
died in France of wounds received in action.  
He had a distinguished record of war ser-  
vice in Egypt and South Africa.

An American named Joseph Griffin, third  
engineer on the Taksung, was arrested for  
violent and threatening behaviour in the  
Grand Hotel. As the result of some words  
with another man he became exceedingly  
excited, and, pulling a huge automatic pis-  
tol from his pocket, flourished it about  
threateningly. Mr. Grant called the police  
and the man was taken to the Station. The  
pistol, it is said, contained five bullets, 44  
bore, in the magazine. The Magistrate  
fined defendant \$30, and confiscated the  
weapon.

Lance-Corpl. W. H. Vivian, who is leav-  
ing for the front on Sunday, was last night  
presented by his colleagues in the Centre  
Section Machine-Gun Company with a  
handsome gold luminous watch as a mark of  
their esteem. The presentation was made  
by Lieut. A. E. Wright (in the absence of  
Captain G. G. Wood) in the Kowloon Dock  
Recreation Club room during a smoking  
concert, the programme for which had been  
arranged by Sergt. Cooper. Lieut. Wright  
spoke of the high regard in which Lance-  
Corpl. Vivian was held by the section and  
wished him good luck in his venture. The  
recipient suitably replied. Prizes were  
also presented for Company musketry  
shoot to Lieut. Wright and Corpl. Bolton,  
and Captain G. G. Wood and Sergt.-Major  
Duncan received range prizes. The smok-  
ing concert programme was contributed to  
by the Kowloon Quartette Party (Private  
Grey, Corpl. Brown, Corpl. Smith and  
Private Allen), Private R. G. Southerton,  
Private Brown, Private W. B. Hild, Mr.  
J. D. Logan, and Mr. Prigden. Private  
Owen promised my accompaniments.

On behalf of the citizens of Singapore,  
Mr. Frank Adam, of the Straits Trading  
Co., presented the Malay States Volunteer  
Rifles Corps with a handsome silver cup  
on the 12th inst. in recognition of the ser-  
vices that it rendered when trouble in the  
Fifth Light Infantry broke out in Febru-  
ary last year. There was a ceremonial  
parade on the padang at Kuala Lumpur  
before their Excellencies the Governor and  
the General Officer Commanding the Forces  
at the Straits. The trophy took the form  
of a two-handled Roman urn, having upon  
its obverse side the following engraved in-  
scription: "Presented to the Malay States  
Volunteer Rifles by the citizens of Singa-  
pore in recognition of their great services  
rendered to the Colony during the mutiny  
of February, 1915." Upon the reverse side  
was engraved the badge of the regiment,  
below that its crest, then the Union Jack  
and F.M.S. flag crossed, painted on enamel,  
forming a very effective centrepiece.  
Underneath that again was engraved a  
model of the regimental button. A hand-  
some ebony plinth supported the trophy.

A most successful concert, organised by  
the Women's Catholic League in aid of  
war charities, was held at the City Hall  
last evening under the patronage of Lady  
May and his lordship Bishop Pozzoni.

The programme was nicely varied and was  
most entertaining, the contributors and  
their items being as follows:—Overture,  
"Bohemian Girl" (Balfé), Members of



# THE WAR.

## V ANOFF'S SMASHING BLOW.

AUSTRIANS ADMIT SERIOUS DEFEAT  
ON DNIESTER.

RENEWED GERMAN EFFORTS  
NEAR VERDUN.

BRUSH WITH GERMAN  
DESTROYERS.

DUTCH LINER'S CREW REFUSE TO SAIL WITHOUT  
ESCORT.

### RUSSIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

**SMASHING BLOW ON  
DNIESTER.**  
AUSTRIANS ADMIT SERIOUS  
DEFEAT.

PETROGRAD, March 21st.

The Russian General Ivanoff has delivered a smashing blow on the Galician front. Following up his success in February, when he took Uscieczka, some 25 miles northward of Czernowitz, he has now stormed the important bridgehead eastward of Michalec, which is three miles north-west of Uscieczka.

A Vienna communiqué admits the serious defeat, and that the Austrians have been compelled to evacuate the fortifications on that part of the Dniester and retire on the heights of Zaleszczyki, some ten miles from Czernowitz, having suffered heavy losses.

### BETWEEN THE RUSSIANS AND THE RIVER.

HOW ENEMY WERE TRAPPED.

AMSTERDAM, March 21st.

An Austrian communiqué appears to indicate that the Austrian front near Czernowitz has been broken or bent for 12½ miles. It says:—After a brave defence for six months the bridge and fortifications north-west of Uscieczka went to pieces and were evacuated. The Russian guns made a breach of 300 yards, but the garrison, despite all losses, held out for seven hours, though subjected to a very violent artillery and infantry fire.

Then the Austrian commander retreated, small detachments and wounded crossing the Dniester in boats; but this mode of crossing soon became impossible owing to the Russians' concentrated fire.

The Austrians were thus caught between the Russians and the river. They endeavoured to cut their way through to Uscieczka. They started at night, remnants reaching Zaleszczyki in the morning.

### FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

**GERMAN OFFENSIVE CRUSHED**

PARIS, March 21st.

Newspapers state that the most reliable circles affirm that the German offensive at Verdun has been definitely crushed.

**ENEMY RENEWS ATTEMPTS.**

STRUGGLE IN MALANCOURT

WOOD.

PARIS, March 21st.

To-day's communiqué says:—The Germans several times in the night renewed their attempts at Avocourt and Malancourt, where the bombardment with shells of large calibre continued uninterrupted. The attacks were accompanied by jets of flaming liquid. Despite the heavy losses inflicted by our fire the enemy were able to capture, after a struggle foot by foot, the south-eastern part of the Malancourt Wood, known as Bois d'Avocourt. All hostile attempts to debouch from this position failed.

There was calm elsewhere at Verdun.

### NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

**BRUSH WITH ENEMY  
DESTROYERS.**  
CHASED INTO ZEEBRUGGE.

LONDON, March 21st.

The Admiralty announces that four British destroyers sighted three German destroyers off the Belgian coast. The latter immediately ran for Zeebrugge, chased by the British vessels. In a short running fight two German destroyers were hit. We had four wounded.

**DUTCH SHIPPING AND SUB-  
MARINE WARFARE**

LINES TO BE SUSPENDED.

AMSTERDAM, March 22nd.

It is reported that the Rotterdamshoe Lloyd and the Nederland companies are considering the suspension of services till Germany's intentions are clarified. The *Prins der Nederlanden* and the *Tambora*, which are en route for Home from Java, have been ordered to await instructions at Falmouth.

**THE SEVERE "TUBANTIA"  
NOTE.**

A DENIAL BUT —

THE HAGUE, March 22nd.

The Foreign Office denies the statement made by the *Nieuws van den Dag* that the Netherlands' Government had sent a severe Note to Germany in regard to the sinking of the *Tubantia*. However, five Ministers, including the Foreign Minister, conferred at noon with representatives of shipping companies.

**DUTCH LINER'S CREW REFUSE  
TO SAIL.**

AMSTERDAM, March 21st.

The newspapers state that the crew of a Batavier liner refused to sail unless the ship is convoyed by warships.

### GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

**BELGIUM'S FUTURE.**

ALLIES' DECLARATION.

LONDON, March 21st.

In the House of Commons Sir Edward Grey, amid loud cheers, announced a declaration by Great Britain, France and Russia to Belgium, that the latter, when the time came, would be invited to participate in the peace negotiations, and that the guaranteeing Powers would not cease hostilities until Belgium had been reinstated to her political and economic independence, and had been largely indemnified for the wrongs suffered. The Allies would also help in Belgium's financial recovery.

**ALLIED ECONOMIC  
CONFERENCE.**

LONDON, March 21st.

In the House of Commons Mr. Lloyd George said that the date of the Allied economic conference had not yet been fixed. Mr. Runciman would be the principal British representative.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

**INDIAN FRONTIER TRIBES.**

CONDUCT DURING WAR  
GENERALLY GOOD.

LONDON, March 21st.

In the House of Commons Mr. Austen Chamberlain said that the Baluchistan frontier of India had been remarkably free from organised crime and disturbance during the war. The conduct of the tribes had been generally good. The Khan and Sardars of Kelat and the Jam Sahib of Lasboyla had raised and equipped a Corps of 2,000 camels, a detachment of which had served in Mesopotamia. The loyal co-operation of these Chiefs and Sardars was greatly appreciated by the Government.

**MESOPOTAMIA CAMPAIGN.**

LONDON, March 21st.

In the House of Commons Mr. Lloyd George said that there had been no failure to supply Major-General Aylmer with reinforcements. He had no information regarding the health of the troops and the condition of the wounded at Kut-el-Amara.

**ITALY'S COMING OFFENSIVE.**

PARIS, March 21st.

General Count Cadorna, interviewed, said that Italy will advance when the weather is fine.

**IMPORT OF LUXURIES  
PROHIBITED.**

LONDON, March 21st.

H.M. the King has signed a Proclamation prohibiting the import of luxuries, including motor-cars, motor-cycles, musical instruments, and spirits, except brandy and rum.

Mr. Runciman mentioned in the House of Commons that other luxuries would be prohibited soon.

**BRITISH APPOINTMENTS.**

LONDON, March 21st.

The *Gazette* announces the following appointments:—

Major H. W. Jackson, 60th Punjab, to be Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General.

Captain G. Craster, 6th Cavalry, to the General Staff.

It is officially announced that Surgeon-General Babb's has been appointed to assist Surgeon-General Sir A. Keogh.

**RESIGNATION OF MAJOR-  
GENERAL LONG.**

LONDON, March 21st.

In the House of Commons Mr. H. J. Tennant said he was unable to state the motives prompting the resignation of Major-General Long, which were personal to the officer himself.

**BRITISH OFFICER FOUND  
DEAD.**

LONDON, March 21st.

Colonel Eustace Trevor, half-brother of Lord Trevor, has been found dead with a gunshot wound at Belfast.

At the inquest a verdict of "Suicide during temporary insanity" was returned.

**MR. ASQUITH ATTENDS WAR  
COUNCIL.**

LONDON, March 21st.

Mr. Asquith has attended a meeting of the War Council.

**THE AUSTRALIAN PREMIER.**

LONDON, March 21st.

The Australian Premier, Mr. W. M. Hughes, has been sworn in as a member of the Privy Council.

**EX-KING MANUEL AND  
PORTUGAL.**

LONDON, March 21st.

A telegram from Madrid says that King Manuel has offered his services to Portugal.

**RUSSIANS ENTER ISPAHAN.**

TEHRAN, March 21st.

The Russians entered Isphahan (Persia) on the 10th March.

**MRS. ASQUITH LIBELLED.**

LONDON, March 21st.

Mrs. Asquith has been awarded £100 damages in the libel action against the *Globe*.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

**HUMANITY AND LIBERTY.**

CANADA'S DETERMINATION.

LONDON, March 21st.

Major-General Sir Sam Hughes, interviewed, said that his visit to England is strictly connected with Army matters. Canada is as determined as ever to further the cause of the upbuilding of humanity and liberty.

**JAPAN AND THE ALLIES.**

LONDON, March 21st.

In the House of Commons Mr. Lloyd George said that Japan had been invited to send a representative to the Paris Conference.

**THE "GHAZEE" STILL AFIRE.**

LONDON, March 21st.

The British steamer *Ghazee*, from Calcutta, is still afire near Tilbury. She sunk by the head, and is resting on the mud. The whole cargo is threatened with destruction.

**NEW SPECIFIC FOR VENEREAL  
DISEASE.**

PARIS, March 21st.

A new specific for syphilis has been discovered which is alleged to be twice as powerful as Professor Ehrlich's remedy (Salvarsan) and harmless.

**SHIP'S MAINMAST CUT.**

**CHINESE ELECTRICIAN SENT TO  
PRISON.**

Chan Pun, electrician on board the *Glenogle*, was charged before Commander C. W. Beckwith, R.N., yesterday with unlawfully cutting into and damaging the mainmast of the ship at the Hongkong and Whampoa Docks, on the 13th inst.

Mr. H. C. McCullum (Chief Engineer of the *Glenogle*) stated that on the 13th inst. he heard some hammering down in the bunker 'tween-decks, and when he went down, he found two men busy cutting a hole in the mainmast. He asked them who gave them the order to do this work, and they said the No. 1 fitter. He then took steps to find out which fitter, and the electrician admitted that he gave the order. He made the statement before the Captain and purser on the bridge deck on the following Monday.

Capt. M. McGhee, master of the *Glenogle*, stated that his attention was called by the Chief Engineer to the mainmast having been cut by certain persons, to fit a door over the hole, on the 13th inst. He inspected the hole and found it 7½ inches in diameter; there had been a small hole there before to lead the mast headlight through. No orders had been given to do any work on the mast. The defendant told him, before the Chief and Second Engineers, that he had engaged five fitters to cut this hole so that he could fit a door to stop the coal coming through.

Defendant stated that he had been on board the ship 18 months. He saw there was a hole in the mainmast, so he gave instructions to have the same covered. He did not ask the Chief Engineer because it was Sunday and he had no time to tell him. He did not admit this to the master.

His worship sentenced him to one month's hard labour.

**DUMPING DEAD BODIES.**

A GENERAL PRACTICE IN CHINA.

Before Mr. Hazeland at the Magistracy yesterday a Chinese married woman was charged with dumping the dead body of a child on the hillside near Arthur Street, Yau-mat.

Inspector Gerrard stated that that method of dumping dead bodies so as to avoid the expenses of burial was very common.

His worship—I don't think I have had a case like this for a long time past. I don't think that any sentence will deter these sort of people. This sort of thing is generally practised in China and no notice is taken of it. I don't think that anything will stop it, though I think that it ought to be stopped.

Inspector Gerrard said the people of Yau-mat knew that the woman was arrested and the only thing to do was to frighten them a bit. Small-pox was rather bad just now and in view of that it was a serious matter.

His worship imposed a fine of \$50, or in default, one month's imprisonment.

**PRESENTATIONS TO  
INSPECTOR WITHERS.**

Inspector Withers, who is retiring from the Hongkong Police after 29 years' service, was yesterday the recipient of farewell gifts from the Indian Police, the members of the Police Recreation Club, and the Corinthian Yacht Club.

At a parade of the Indian police in the compound at the Central Police Station in the afternoon, the Captain-Superintendent of Police (Hon. Mr. McI. Messer) presented Inspector Withers—who is a confirmed bachelor—with a ladies' gold link bracelet. The Jemadar said he had known the Inspector from a constable and he had always found him kind and considerate. Inspector Withers thanked the Indian police very sincerely for their present. He said that as the Government were increasing the duty on whisky, and were proposing to tax bachelors, and there were plenty of young ladies about who might require a husband, he would take a walk in the night and the first lady who caught him would receive both the bracelet and himself. (Laughter.)

At the Police Club in the evening Inspector Withers was presented with a handsome dressing-case and a gold sovereign case and chain. The Captain-Superintendent of Police, the Deputy-Superintendent, and Chief Inspector Kerr were among those present. The Captain-Superintendent said they had assembled that evening to say "Good-bye" to the "father" of that Club. It was Inspector Withers, he understood, who practically founded that Club. Men who had gone home held many kind memories of this Club and of Inspector Withers, who was always the foremost worker and one of the moving spirits of the Club, and always did his best to see that every departing member of the Force had a good send-off. The Jemadar had presented him with a bracelet—(Laughter)—and he reminded Inspector Withers that it was never too late to mend. They wished him long life and all success in whatever he might undertake. (Applause.)

Inspector Withers' health having been fearfully drunk, the Inspector replied. He traced the history of that Club, saying that when Mr. Halifax came to the Force they thought they should have a Club of their own, and with his aid this Club was formed. It had grown steadily till it now had a membership of 103. Originally he was appointed Hon. Secretary, Inspector Kent Hon. Treasurer, and "Tom" Pitt assistant to them both. They tried to make the Club a success, and he thought they did eventually. The duty of coming down there and helping things along was a pleasure indeed, and he was very pleased to see that the Club was still flourishing. He came to the Police Force practically as a youth. He had attended many of these functions, and the wonderful thing was that men who left the Force 30 years ago were still alive to-day. He left the Force and the Colony with deep regret. He thanked them all more heartily for the presents and for the manner in which they had responded to Mr. Messer's kind words. (Applause.)

Subsequently Inspector Withers was presented with a gold wrist watch by Mr. A. W. van Andel on behalf of the members of the Corinthian Yacht Club. In a few well-chosen remarks Mr. VAN ANDEL said they were exceedingly sorry that Inspector Withers was leaving them. Gradually they were losing all the old members of the Club, and the severance of these links with the past was very regrettable. In these anxious and troublous times it would not perhaps be right, and it would certainly be selfish, to wish Inspector Withers a pleasant holiday while so many of those in Europe were experiencing such difficult times, but they all hoped he would soon be able to enjoy his retirement under more peaceful circumstances, and that he would have plenty of time to devote to the pastime which had drawn such a great amount of his interest and enthusiasm here. (Applause.)

Inspector Withers, in reply, said he believed that Mr. Malver and himself were the only two remaining of the original members of the Club. He had always found the atmosphere in that Club congenial, and they had always treated him as men should treat another. He tendered his heartfelt thanks for their kind gift.

At a meeting of the United Services Lodge of Freemasons on Tuesday night Inspector Withers was presented with a silver rose bowl on a blackwood stand, and a gold-mounted cigarette holder in a silver case.

Inspector Withers has held every position it is possible for a member to hold in the Lodge.

Inspector Withers will be leaving on Friday.

**HONGKONG'S NEW FIRE-  
ENGINE.**

The Hongkong Fire Brigade has received a very valuable addition to its equipment in the shape of a new and most up-to-date motor fire-engine, which has just arrived from Home. The engine, which is of 60 horse power, is capable of a speed of 30 miles per hour. It is a considerable improvement on the engine at present in use, for it is fitted with a Hatfield pump which has a capacity of 400 gallons. It is possible to connect four jets, which are under the control of the driver from his seat. Elaborate provision has been made for the conveyance of a fire escape, firemen, hose, and gear. The engine was built by Messrs. Merryweather & Co., of London. It has been on order for two years, but the demands of the war prevented its prompt delivery.

**MACAO NOTES.**

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

MACAO, March 20th.

**LOCAL RESIDENT IMPRISONED AT SHANGHAI.**  
A great sensation was caused to-day in the city by a wire from Shanghai giving the news that Mr. Constancio da Silva, a well-known resident of this place, has been sent to prison by the Portuguese Consul in that Settlement. The telegram says that Mr. Silva and others were summoned by the Consul to the Consulate, but they refused to appear, and the Consul then ordered their arrest. The Clerk and another man proceeded to Mr. Silva's residence and forced the door, while Mr. Silva, from the window, fired three rounds at the men. At night Mr. Silva was arrested and put into gaol without being allowed to communicate with friends outside. A week ago Mr. J. d'Assumpcao, the son of another well-known resident in this city, was also sent to prison for publishing a booklet adversely criticising the actions of authorities in the various Treaty ports.

Many in this city are now in direct communication with Shanghai, and, after learning the full details of the matter, intend to make a proper representation to the Home Government in favour of withdrawing the Consular officer in that Settlement.

**CHEAP WAY OF REMITTING REMAINS.**  
From Ecuador, South America, our Post Office has received for delivery two parcels by post containing the bones of a Chinaman who died in that country. This is the first time that such a parcel has arrived in this city. It is a cheap way of sending remains from one country into another.

**LOCAL GUARDS.**  
The Macao Volunteers having been deputed to guard the Fazenda and Barra Forts the "street clowns" are now to have a Macaoese at the head of each group, and I understand all the sergeants have received orders to return to their quarters, the Macaoese taking their places. It is said that about 40 have been registered for the purpose.

**SWATOW NOTES.**

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

SWATOW, March 17th.

**PROPOSED RAILWAY EXTENSION.**  
The Railway Authorities at Swatow propose to extend the railway as near as possible to the town. That means a very considerable outlay, as, first of all, they must buy some valuable residential property. The whole undertaking will, according to present estimates, amount to one hundred thousand dollars. Such an extension will greatly facilitate the movements of the travelling public and of traffic generally.

**NEW CHINESE BANK AND THE CUSTOMS.**  
For some years, the Customs receipts were passed through the Taiwan Bank, which is a Japanese institution. It is announced that arrangements are now being made for this money to be paid into the Chinese Bank recently established in Swatow.

**DISSATISFACTION WITH THE NEW SALT SYSTEM.**  
The Salt Commissioner has been making new arrangements with regard to the selling of salt. Of old, and up till recently, the salt industry was carried on under a farming system. Certain persons in localities leased the privilege to buy and sell, and no other person was permitted to sell in the same locality. That system is now to cease. The new system permits anyone to purchase quantities of salt for fixed sums of money and sell as he pleases. There is much unfavourable criticism of the change, and meetings of protest have been held. As at present understood, the new regulations admit of certain privileges in some localities not granted to others. This is mentioned as a bone of contention. At a meeting of protest held at Chiau An four resolutions were passed:—(1) A delegate was appointed to meet and confer with the Salt Commissioner, (2) it was decided to wire to Peking and Canton that dissatisfaction has been created by the new regulations, (3) delegates were appointed to petition the chief authorities at Canton and Government officials in Peking, (4) the various countries involved take all lawful measures to get the salt regulations amended.

**OPIMUM-GROWERS SEVERELY PUNISHED.**  
Drastic punishment has overtaken the persons who dared to plant and cultivate opium against orders. The land on which the opium was grown has been seized by the authorities and disposed of to the highest bidder. This certainly is prohibition of a drastic kind.

**OLD CHINA RE-APPEARING.**  
Old China is re-appearing in various guises. The newest order we have seen is that issued to the soldiers, directing them to pay their respects to the shades of Kuan-ti, of "Three Kingdoms" fame, and Yo Fei, of the Sung dynasty. The orders, as issued, are somewhat imperative, and will probably lead to not a few resignations.

**THE WEATHER AND THE PAIDY PLANTS.**  
The weather is anything but agreeable and there is much influenza. The frequent rain is rotting away the paidy plant. There has been some thunder and lightning to-day which has dispelled the cloudy look of the mid-heavens.







## REPRISALS FOR RAIDS.

## THREE QUESTIONS.

## A FLEA FOR FACING FACTS.

[BY PROFESSOR J. H. MORGAN.]

It seems important in this controversy on the subject of reprisals for Zeppelin raids to distinguish three things: Are they (1) legitimate, (2) effective, (3) ethically defensible?

As regards the first, international lawyers are always shy for they know, no one better, that reprisals partake of the character of law about as much as trial by battle; but they recognize their justification in the case of a breach of the laws of war by a belligerent, provided they be not excessive or disproportionate and that they be, as far as possible, in character to the acts they are designed to punish and repress.

A concerted raid by the air force of the Allies on undefended places in Germany is therefore clearly legitimate. I am assuming that one of the objects of the Zeppelin raids was the slaughter of non-combatants. How anyone, after all that we now know of German theory and practice, can doubt this passes my comprehension. I suppose that to the end of the war some of us will go on giving the German the benefit of the doubt, greatly to his amusement and not a little to our own confusion.

As regards the question of the effectiveness of reprisals, I think Canon Sanday makes the point, and he has a very good one, that the treatment of German submarine prisoners is not very generous, for it is not in *pluri* *maritima*. If it were, as he seems to think it is, conclusive against every form of reprisals, then we ought never to have adopted the use of aphyxiating gases. The use of those gases has, it is true, not arrested their employment by the German troops, but it has undoubtedly done several salutary things. Its introduction restored, at a critical moment, the *morale* of our men and of our Allies, which had been badly shaken by their sudden subjection to this new and intimidating form of warfare; it has played an important part in the capture of certain positions, and it has greatly disturbed the equilibrium of the German troops. Each form of reprisal, in fact, is judged on its own merits. I fail to see how the Germans could "go one better," as the results of any reprisals of ours, in the matter of Zeppelin raids. They cannot accede to their intrinsic cruelty.

**EFFECT IN GERMANY.**  
But the crucial question, both as regards the expediency and the morality of air reprisals, is their effect on the civil population of Germany. I confess that it is just because they will hit that population that I think them both justified and salutary. I say this in the spirit of indiscriminate vindictiveness or blind hatred, as a great Frenchman has said, *"la vengeance des faibles"*, but because I believe that these Zeppelin raids are largely, if not principally, designed to gratify the civil population of Germany with those sensations "not only of military prowess but of sanguinary delight." No one can doubt that this would be the carefully-inspired articles in the German newspapers. They betray a ghastly satisfaction in the feeling that the war is being carried into every village and every home (I quote almost the very words of the *Nius Freie Presse*). The only way to deal with this is to convince the civil population of Germany that their lust for slaughter will recoil on their own infuriated heads. The civil population of Germany is *particeps criminis* with its Government, and it is this very population which is responsible for the cases, has stolen, spat upon, insulted, and threatened the country of helpless prisoners in their midst. It is this population whose insatiable fury is fed by the German soldiers at the front, with triumphant recitals of their bloody cruelties. I speak of what I know.

But it is from me to advocate that we or our Allies should practise, when we get the chance, the same awful barbarities on the enemy as they have practised upon us. God forbid! But I do say that the consideration of a military operation, designed not to avenge the Zeppelin raids, but to put an end to them, should not be obscured or deprecated by a misplaced tenderness for people who have shown anything but tenderness themselves. Until we realize that the French have realized long ago that the German people are bestial people, *bestia humana generis*, as Lord Rosebery has aptly put it, whose only conception of international law is "heads I win, tails you lose," we shall be fighting with our hands tied behind our backs. I confess that Canon Sanday's solicitude for "the whole world which is looking on" leaves me very cold. The greater part of the civilized world is already fighting on our side.

## THE ATTITUDE OF FRANCE.

I write with the more conviction on this point, as I have lately been in France and have seen and heard much. In the course of a long conversation with that distinguished statesman and historian, M. Gabriel Hanotaux, he drew my attention to the evidence he has collected (some of it will be found in the earlier numbers of his *"Histoire de la Guerre"*) which goes to show that the atrocities practised in Belgium were carefully premeditated even before the war began; and that the printing presses of Germany were at work fabricating stories of Belgian atrocities, with a view to preparing the German people for their own, even before the German troops had violated the Belgian frontier. Evidence has come into my hands quite lately which goes to show that the cruelty of the German troops to our own men, ferocious as it was in the early stages of the war, is even more ferocious now. The French understand the import of these things. Their attitude is well summed up in the words of a Paris newspaper the other day: "Father forgive them, for they know not what they do." It is a terrible petition, what they are doing that has investigated these things who will be prepared to controvert it. The *Time*, has done an immense service—it is widely appreciated in France—in bringing home to English people the magnitude, the quality, and the clarity of the French effort. I should like to supplement it by this testimony to their unflinching resolution. The more I see of that great nation the more profoundly do I admire it, and in nothing more than this: that the most idealistic nation in the world and we have to deal. The Frenchman is generous, but he is above all clear-sighted, refuses to be under any illusion as to the character of the enemy with which they

## GERMAN FINANCES.

## REPLY OF DR. HELFFERICH TO SIR E. HOLDEN.

Sir Edward Holden, in his speech at the meeting of the London City and Midland Bank, "as one old banker to another," put several questions to Dr. Helfferich, the Imperial German Finance Minister.

In a wireless message from Berlin received by the *Wireless Press* Dr. Helfferich purports to give replies to these questions. Several of them are left unanswered, and in a number of others the *tu quoque* method is resorted to. Appended are Sir Edward Holden's questions and Dr. Helfferich's replies thereto:

## QUESTIONS.

(1.)—When the war broke out, Germany had credit balances abroad against which they might sell exchange. Are those balances existing at the present time or are they all exhausted?

REPLY.  
Billions of German assets are against law and equity withheld by England under the Receivership. What conclusions must be drawn as to English assets in foreign countries from the fact that England, by the good offices of Sir Edward Holden, has contracted a loan in the United States in order to rescue the International Exchange quotation of the English pound?

(2.)—Have the exports of Germany not seriously diminished, thereby placing the country in a difficult position for drawing and selling exchange to provide for imports?

REPLY.  
England's exports are now crippled to one-half their former extent, and imports, inclusive of the Government imports, have increased in such a way that the balance of trade against England is now five hundred million pounds instead of 150 millions as formerly.

(3.)—Assuming their balance have been exhausted and their exports diminished, is it not a fact that the German people have sold nearly all their American, Swiss, Dutch, Scandinavian, and even their Russian securities?

REPLY.  
The English have searched the mails on neutral ships in order to discover shipments of foreign securities, and the discovered funds of these countries must sufficiently satisfy Sir Edward as to the existence of large German holdings of such securities. Besides, Sir Edward knows very well that the English Government, assisted in the systematic selling of English holdings of American securities.

(4.)—Is it a fact that other Continental countries have been selling sterling to purchase florins and selling those florins for marks in order to create a drawing post in Holland?

Not answered.

(5.)—Did Germany pay gold for the Rumanian wheat, and if so, why was there operation not shown in the Reichsbank statement?

Not answered.

(6.)—Is it not a fact that nearly all her foreign valuations securities have now been exhausted, thus placing her in a position of great difficulty in paying for her imports?

Not answered.

(7.)—As the Reichsbank Notes had already been rendered inconvertible by the law of August, 1914, and the sale of gold forbidden in November of that year, and very population which is responsible for the cases, has stolen, spat upon, insulted, and threatened the country of helpless prisoners in their midst. It is this population whose insatiable fury is fed by the German soldiers at the front, with triumphant recitals of their bloody cruelties. I speak of what I know.

Sir Edward's question asserts, without the slightest semblance of proof, that banking institutions, as for instance, war credit banks, mortgage banks, and insurance companies, issued bank notes, whereas none of such institutions ever issued such notes at all.

(8.)—Will he give us a categorical answer to the following query:—Is the gold shown in the Reichsbank statement actually held in that institution or are portions of it held in any institution outside Germany?

REPLY.  
The Reichsbank's statements do not mention one ounce of gold which is not in the vaults of the bank itself, whereas the Bank of England's statements since the beginning of the war comprise gold held in other places, like Ottawa.

(9.)—Will he explain to us, in view of his statement that Germany has a sufficiency of food, the reports of riots in Berlin and the shooting down by the soldiers of poor women crying out for bread?

REPLY.  
These are inventions, and if people choose to believe them, nobody can help it.

## QUESTIONS.

(10.)—Finally, I would ask him if he has forgotten that in his former speeches he has led his people to believe that they would not be taxed in respect to the cost of the war, for I find that on about December 20th, 1915, when interrogated by the Socialists, he had to admit in the Reichstag that the war under all circumstances, would bring the German people to face with colossal taxation burdens.

## REPLY.

The war is costing 25 per head per day of the population in England, whereas it only costs 10 per head per day of the population in Germany.

The message ends with the following:—Dr. Helfferich concluded by quoting what he had said formerly, namely, "We Germans can stand it if we become poorer, as we remain what we are"; but if England becomes impoverished that would mean *finis Britanniae*.

I sometimes fear that our own idealism is only a form of stupidity.

This is a time of deadly peril. Things are what they are and will be what they will be; why, then, in the words of the wise man, should we deceive ourselves? Let us, by all means, do nothing which offends our self-respect, but let us look facts sternly in the face.—*Time*.

## THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

## AT THE FRONT AMONG OLD FRIENDS.

[BY BERNARD PARES.]

In a hollow wood I found some old friends whom I had last seen in the heat of action. I say, old friends; but of those whom I had left not one was to be seen; of the regiment only a few hundreds returned from that battle. Now there were everywhere fresh, vigorous faces, and an atmosphere of work and hope. As I passed on a line of soldiers at their drill, at a few words from their commander, faced about and shouted hurrah for England so heartily, and so long that the sound must have reached the enemy.

This was the time of his morning exercise, which is almost invariable at this point, and his shell passed over my head in a fixed direction as I made my way to another regiment. Here I sat for a long time in a dug-out with the officers of the battalion, listening to and trying to answer a fire of questions, all short and pointed. Those who live at the front only know their own section. It often seems to me like the life of a country parish with its bounded horizon and its daily visits. Anyone from elsewhere, and especially anyone from the Allies, must expect to have to play the part of a general information bureau. Here too, the soldiers faced about, and gave their Christmas greetings.

I spent some time with the only battery of the corps that lost any guns on the back from Galicia. The guns were lost because they fired on till the last moment, and the enemy was able to outflank them. I have followed out the movements of this regiment. The corps made three big stands after the first onrush of the enemy, holding positions for a day or two, to enable other units to retreat in good order. It then retired with rearguard actions to the San, where it again faced about to cover the further retreat.

## THE ENEMY'S ARTILLERY.

The enemy's field artillery was never difficult to deal with, it was the heavy artillery that did all the damage, and whenever it fell behind machine-guns were simple enough. The enemy was constantly throwing forward masses of infantry, which ultimately reached their goal, but their success depended entirely on the support, or rather the preparation, of the heavy guns. Substance is given to the whole picture by the many narratives that I have heard of Russian regiments advancing on parade under overwhelming fire against superior forces to the rescue of their comrades in distress.

I brought back this time from the actual front, an ordinary German light gun shell, made of a concrete inferior alloy, the covering had been made so thick that the room left for the charge was quite inconsiderable. The powder, too, was of inferior quality. There was no distance fuse, only a blunt nose of the same alloy as the shell, and not an atom of copper throughout. There have been a good many of these shells; they seem to be a sort of potato-bread in the domain of artillery. Altogether, one finds that the enemy's artillery supply is deteriorating in quality.

## AN ENGLISH CAVALIER.

Some way to the rear I reached a quaint and pleasing wooden pavilion painted and decorated in the old Russian style. This was a mess-room put up by the D's, and now used by the M. regiment. I arrived at dinner-time, and was entertained with toast on toast in honour of England. Opposite me sat an "English cavalier"—one of those chosen by his fellows to wear one of the decorations sent by King George. He was a "square-faced, light-haired man, with firm, blue eyes, particularly quiet for a Russian, 32 years old, and already lieutenant-colonel. What he did was this: When the Germans were in his trenches, being wounded by a bullet, he threw himself on to the nearest machine-gun, and covering it with his body, prevented many front-line carrying it away. He received several bayonet wounds, but the enemy was in the end driven off, and both man and gun were saved, and are "doing well."

He is back at his regular work, and neither his look nor his manner would give one the idea that anything of the kind had ever happened. It will be agreed that the Orders of King George are going to men who are worthy of them.

I paid a visit to the sappers of this corps. They have not an easy job, nor have they German antagonists. The question is how to deal with patches of marsh, and the Russians, at least like to keep up as close to their enemies as possible. But we have been at it for long enough for the men to acquire themselves in bearing accidents, as comfortably as is possible, and that of itself gives them confidence and strength. They know where they are, and have made of their surroundings a shelter, and in some sense a home. But their thoughts overleap the barriers, and they are longing to be moving forward.

## ON CHRISTMAS DAY I SAW A SERVICE IN A HOSPITAL WITH CONFESION, COMMUNION OF THE SICK, AND TWO FUNERALS. THIS TIME WILL LONG BE MARKED BY THE LITTLE GROUPS OF WOODEN CROSSES WHICH ARE TO BE FOUND AT ANY POINT BEHIND IT. SOME OF THE FORWARD RED CROSS DETACHMENTS HAVE TURNED THEMSELVES INTO LITTLE DUG-OUT HOSPITALS; THIS TYPE OF DUG-OUT IS HALF ABOVE GROUND; IT COMBINES ADVANTAGES, AND IS VERY WARM AND COMFORTABLE. THE UNION BETWEEN THE MILITARY UNITS AND THOSE OF THE CIVIL RED CROSS, FOR INSTANCE, THE ZEMSTVO INSTITUTIONS, HAS NOW COME TO BE A HABIT, AND IS TAKEN AS A MATTER OF COURSE. IT IS ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT FEATURES OF THE WAR FOR RUSSIA.

## WHAT AFTER VICTORY?

And what after the war—that is, after victory—for no one at the front doubts about that. It is a constant subject for hopes and speculations, especially at seasons like this. The perspective is so vast that it cannot yet take forms of detail. But one thing seems to me certain; one cannot be finding oneself behind-hand in points of technical equipment, and generally in the fruits of a broad education, in facing the coming round half Europe to one's Allies, for things which now make the difference between life and death, and not the imperative need for every improvement that can help to the building up of knowledge of character, of thought, and of initiative. Every Western war has always, for this reason, been for Russia a way of liberation, and this war will be so on a scale unknown before. One has only to see the Russian army at work in order to know what good material there is for instruction.

## RACIAL DAMAGE OF WAR.

## THE LOSS OF THE BETTER TYPES.

At the meeting of the Royal Statistical Society recently Major Leonard Darwin read a paper on "The Statistical Inquiry into the Racial Damage of War."

Major Darwin said that our casualties might now be in number as high as 94 per cent, and the Germans' possibly between 20 and 30 per cent, of the number of the fighting men available. Though all must devote all their main energies to winning the war, yet some thought might now be given to the inquiries which might profitably be instituted, when peace gave more leisure, concerning the racial damage, which would depend on whether those killed were above or below the average in inborn qualities. Balancing the conflicting considerations, the conclusion arrived at was that war unquestionably killed off the better types, and was therefore highly dysgenic, the active causes of the damage would not cease with the war, because the birth-rates of the higher types would continue to be adversely affected. Those born in the last 18 years would form an entirely undamaged section of the community, and it would be increasingly necessary for the next 20 years to inculcate a belief that where both parents are fairly healthy it was immoral and unpatriotic to limit the size of the family, except in view of bringing up the children in comfort, though not necessarily in luxury, and of there being fairly wide intervals between births. It followed also that the racial damage would be at its worst where peace was declared, and the checking of the multiplication of the unfit would never be more needed than then.

In proposing a vote of thanks to Major Darwin, Dr. Greenwood said it took a great war to convince the nation that in the ordinary way the vast majority of persons were improperly fed, while the Chairman thought that the worst part of this slaughter of human beings was the methods by which it was accomplished. Nerves had been permanently shattered, and the number of blind and deaf was greater than ever before. This would have a very serious effect on future generations. A large number of our children from over the sea were untrained, and he would like to see for every shipload of them a shipload of women from this country sent out to be mated to them.

Dr. Snow said that if Dr. Herz of Germany, and Sir Oliver Lodge had fought and both been killed, the discovery of wireless telegraphy might have been delayed for centuries.

## DURATION OF THE WAR.

## SIR R. BORDEN'S PREDICTION.

Sir R. Borden introduced in the Canadian House of Commons last month a measure for the extension of the term of Parliament by one year. He said that, if the Liberals opposed the measure it would be for the Government to withdraw and decide on its course. He admitted that the measure should not be passed unless the sentiment of the country was behind such a course, but said he was convinced that feeling in favour of the extension was overwhelming.

The Prime Minister declared that when he returned from England he was convinced that the war was at present only half over. He was certain the Allies would win, but it would take them a year, and a half or two years more to win. It would be the middle of this summer before the full strength of the Allies was placed in the field.

Sir W. Laurier, speaking for the Opposition, said that undoubtedly there was a growing disinclination towards a war-time election. He said he would have done everything to the outbreak of war to have had peace, but he found the German mind poisoned with the lust of war and dreaming of glory and booty. When war broke out Canada was free to enter the war of stay out, but there was only one thing to do and that was to place all their resources of men and money at the disposal of the Empire. Civilization was at stake in the present conflict, and if Germany were to win he would be thankful to close his eyes before the sun rose on that day.

Sir W. Laurier pointed out that during the Civil War and likewise in the Napoleonic wars, elections were held as usual. He took for granted that if the Bill passed there would be no dissolution until the autumn of 1917. On account of the serious issues involved in the war, the magnitude of the struggle, and the necessity that there should be no division among the people of Canada, he decided not to oppose the Bill, but to allow it to pass the House unanimously.

The resolution was passed and sent at once to the Senate without further debate.

## QUESTIONS.

Last night I was studying the near perspective, with a map and a great general, who for two hours with the flash and directness of a Nelson was comparing and balancing different possible roads to victory. Light was in every word, and conclusions were short and forcible, like an attack. From a review of many units he had brought back the heartening words of the Sovereign, a message which may be read again in the context of this picture of the front: "To you (the Knights of St. George) as the most valiant representatives of our army, I address my heartiest and deepest thanks for your valiant and devoted brave service in this campaign. I beg you to convey to your various units my hearty thanks for the heavy work which they are doing and which is appreciated by all Russia and myself. Rest quiet assured, I told you at the beginning of the war, I will not conclude peace till we have driven the last soldier of the enemy out of the country, and I will not conclude it in any other way than in full agreement with our Allies, to whom we are bound not by paper treaties, but by real friendship and by blood. I shall not forget this review, and I am glad that I have been able to see the valiant units of the army; and in your person I beg to convey to all the troops my thanks for their devoted service, which makes my heart glad. God preserve you, gentlemen."

## WEATHER REPORT.

On the 22nd at 10.30 a.m.—The anti-cyclone has passed into the Pacific. Another has formed over China.

The depression has deepened. It is now central over S.W. Japan.

Pressure has decreased considerably over Japan, and increased in other districts, considerably over the Yangtze Valley, moderately over S. China, and slightly over the Philippines.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.09 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

Direction: E. winds, moderate; overcast.

Hongkong & Neighbourhood (The same as Hongkong and Lantau.)

Formosa Channel (The same as Hongkong and Lantau.)

South Coast of China between (The same as Hongkong and Lantau.)

South coast of China between (The same as Hongkong and Lantau.)

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

22ND MARCH A.M.

Station: Hongkong, Kowloon, Canton, Shanghai, etc.

Barometer: 30.0, 30.1, 30.2, etc.

Thermometer: 60, 65, 70, etc.

Humidity: 60, 65, 70, etc.

Direction: E, S, W, etc.

Force: 1, 2, 3, etc.

Weather: B, C, D, etc.

Remarks: Clear, B, C, D, etc.

Remarks: Clear, B, C, D, etc.

Remarks: Clear, B, C, D, etc.

Remarks: Clear, B, C, D, etc.

Remarks: Clear, B, C, D, etc.

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

ARAKAN, Dutch str., 5,000, S. van Bommel, 22nd March—San Francisco 23rd February, General.—Java-China-Japan Lijn.  
CHUANGANG, British str., 1,418, Matlock, 22nd March—Singapore 15th March, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
CHUANGANG, British str., from Canton, 22nd March.  
DAIJI MARU, Japanese str., 6,625, I. Koshida, 22nd March—Keelung 19th March, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.  
DEMONOCUS, British str., 4,298, P. M. Bovan, 21st March—Shanghai 18th March, General.—Butterfield & Swire.  
HAITAN, British str., 1,181, J. B. Thomson, 22nd March—Sunderland 21st March, General.—Douglas, Lafrank & Co.  
KUMAKURA MARU, Japanese str., 7,747, M. Tadokoro, 21st March—Saigon 19th March, Rice.—Order.  
ONKANG, British str., 1,728, —, 22nd March—Singapore 15th March, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
SINKING, British str., from Canton, 22nd March.  
SUNKIANG, British str., 937, J. Robinson, 22nd March—Haiphong 17th March, General.—Butterfield & Swire.  
JACOB, Dutch str., 1,874, T. Bauer, 21st March—Singapore 15th March, General.—Java-China-Japan Lijn.  
TJIMANOR, Dutch str., 3,895, Rooy, 22nd March—Muntok 15th March, General.—Java-China-Japan Lijn.

DEPARTURES.

CHINGTUNG, British str., for Singapore, EMPRESS OF RUSSIA, British str., for Vancouver.  
HANOI, French str., for Haiphong.  
INDRAGIRI, British str., for New York.  
KUEICHOV, British str., for Canton.  
KWANGLEE, Chinese str., for Saigon.  
SHINON, British str., for Singapore.  
TONGHONG, British str., for Bangkok.  
TONGLEE, Chinese str., for Bangkok.  
TUNGOS, Norwegian str., for Bangkok.

SHIPPING IN PORT.

ANANDA, British str., 1,159, H.E. Hill, 20th March—Singapore 13th March, Bulk Oil.—Asiatic Petroleum Co.  
BARON JEDBURGH, British str., 2,684, G. L. Symonds, 20th March—New York 1st March, General.—Standard Oil Co.  
CHANGHONG, British str., 1,210, Morae, 18th March—Bangkok 5th March, Rice.—Butterfield & Swire.  
CHUNGKONG, British str., 1,228, E. Monkman, 13th March—Hongkong 11th March, Coal.—Butterfield & Swire.  
DAIYA MARU, Japanese str., 1,658, K. Ozawa, 8th March—Moji 2nd March, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.  
EUGENIA, Russian str., —, Weide, 20th March—Saigon 15th March, Rice.—Thoresen & Co.  
FEICHING, Chinese str., 994, G. B. Buines, 11th March—Swatow 10th March, General.—Chinese.  
FOOLER, Chinese str., 859, B. Miyooka, 10th March—Bangkok 1st March, General.—Order.  
HALDIS, Norwegian str., 1,065, A. Sween, 20th March—Saigon 17th March, Rice and General.—Java-China-Japan Lijn.  
HAZEL DOLLAR, American str., 2,460, T. Ridley, 21st March—Seattle 17th March, Lumber and General.—Order.  
HINSANG, British str., 1,895, C. A. Kennedy, 20th March—Hongkong 15th March, Coal.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
HSINGHANG, Chinese str., 1,258, Wm. Munro, 17th March—Tientsin 11th March, General.—Order.  
HUPPI, British str., 1,205, —, 20th March—Saigon 15th March, Rice.—Butterfield & Swire.  
KANSU, British str., 1,223, Colo, 19th March—Saigon 14th March, Rice.—Butterfield & Swire.  
KAMON, Norwegian str., 937, —, 14th March—Singapore 8th March, General.—Order.  
KANCHOW, British str., 1,222, Rees Lewis, 17th March—Manila 14th March, General.—Butterfield & Swire.  
KUEICHOV, British str., 1,380, Forsyth, 21st March—Tientsin 13th March, General.—Butterfield & Swire.  
KUMSANG, British str., 2,077, F. Wheeler, 17th March—Kobe 12th March, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
KWANGLEE, Chinese str., 1,468, J. MacArthur, 20th March—Shanghai 17th March, General.—Order.  
KWANGTAE, British str., 1,336, C. Stewart, 18th March—Shanghai 15th March, General.—Order.  
KWANGLEE, Chinese str., 1,210, Sano, 20th March—Bangkok 11th March, Rice.—Order.  
KUTSANG, British str., 4,895, R. C. D. Bradley, 21st March—Calcutta 5th March, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
LAISANG, British str., 2,224, Mooney, 17th March—Calcutta 29th February, General.—Order.  
LOKSANG, British str., 977, D. W. Ritchie, 19th March—Haiphong 18th March, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
LOONGSANG, British str., 1,093, Leask, 21st March—Manila 18th March, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
LUZON MARU, Japanese str., 9,835, S. Watanabe, 13th March—Kobe 4th March, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.  
MANILA MARU, Japanese str., 6,033, N. Kobayashi, 20th March—Tacoma, Wash., 20th February, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.  
SELUN, Norwegian str., 865, D. Hovbrenner, 19th March—Saigon 13th March, Rice.—Thoresen & Co.  
SEWARD, American str., —, Johanson, 19th March—Miki 13th March, Coal.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
SINKING, British str., 1,169, C. C. Williams, 19th March—Shanghai 16th March, General.—Butterfield & Swire.  
SULZAN VAN LANGKAT, Dutch str., 3,300, Fries, 18th March—Shanghai 15th March, Ballast.—Asiatic Petroleum Co.

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING.

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessels, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "K." nearest Hongkong "H." midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "M." and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "K.W." together with the number denoting the section.

SECTIONS.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG & REG	BERTH	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON & BOMBAY VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	NOVANA	Brit. str.	—	H.R. Hetherington	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 24th inst., at 3 P.M.
LONDON & SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, &c.	NOVANA	Brit. str.	—	H.R. Hetherington	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 24th inst., at 3 P.M.
LONDON & SINGAPORE, VIA PENANG, COLOMBO, &c.	NOVANA	Brit. str.	—	H.R. Hetherington	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 24th inst., at 3 P.M.
LONDON & SINGAPORE, VIA PENANG, COLOMBO, &c.	NOVANA	Brit. str.	—	H.R. Hetherington	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 24th inst., at 3 P.M.
GENOA & LONDON	NOVANA	Brit. str.	—	H.R. Hetherington	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 24th inst., at 3 P.M.
MASSACHUSETTS VIA PORTS	NOVANA	Brit. str.	—	H.R. Hetherington	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 24th inst., at 3 P.M.
MASSACHUSETTS VIA PORTS	NOVANA	Brit. str.	—	H.R. Hetherington	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 24th inst., at 3 P.M.
DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, &c.	NOVANA	Brit. str.	—	H.R. Hetherington	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 24th inst., at 3 P.M.
VICTORIA, B.C., & SHELTER VIA KENYON, &c.	NOVANA	Brit. str.	—	H.R. Hetherington	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 24th inst., at 3 P.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	NOVANA	Brit. str.	—	H.R. Hetherington	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 24th inst., at 3 P.M.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA JAPAN, &c.	NOVANA	Brit. str.	—	H.R. Hetherington	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 24th inst., at 3 P.M.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA JAPAN, &c.	NOVANA	Brit. str.	—	H.R. Hetherington	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 24th inst., at 3 P.M.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA JAPAN, &c.	NOVANA	Brit. str.	—	H.R. Hetherington	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 24th inst., at 3 P.M.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	NOVANA	Brit. str.	—	H.R. Hetherington	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 24th inst., at 3 P.M.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	NOVANA	Brit. str.	—	H.R. Hetherington	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 24th inst., at 3 P.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA TIMOR	NOVANA	Brit. str.	—	H.R. Hetherington	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 24th inst., at 3 P.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	NOVANA	Brit. str.	—	H.R. Hetherington	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 24th inst., at 3 P.M.
KOBE & MOJI	NOVANA	Brit. str.	—	H.R. Hetherington	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 24th inst., at 3 P.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NOVANA	Brit. str.	—	H.R. Hetherington	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 24th inst., at 3 P.M.
YOKOHAMA & TIENTSIN	NOVANA	Brit. str.	—	H.R. Hetherington	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 24th inst., at 3 P.M.
JAPAN	NOVANA	Brit. str.	—	H.R. Hetherington	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 24th inst., at 3 P.M.
NEWORIENTAL	NOVANA	Brit. str.	—	H.R. Hetherington	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 24th inst., at 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	NOVANA	Brit. str.	—	H.R. Hetherington	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 24th inst., at 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	NOVANA	Brit. str.	—	H.R. Hetherington	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 24th inst., at 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NOVANA	Brit. str.	—	H.R. Hetherington	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 24th inst., at 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	NOVANA	Brit. str.	—	H.R. Hetherington	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 24th inst., at 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NOVANA	Brit. str.	—	H.R. Hetherington	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 24th inst., at 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NOVANA	Brit. str.	—	H.R. Hetherington	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 24th inst., at 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	NOVANA	Brit. str.	—	H.R. Hetherington	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 24th inst., at 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NOVANA	Brit. str.	—	H.R. Hetherington	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 24th inst., at 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NOVANA	Brit. str.	—	H.R. Hetherington	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 24th inst., at 3 P.M.
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SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NOVANA	Brit. str.	—	H.R. Hetherington	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 24th inst., at 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NOVANA	Brit. str.	—	H.R. Hetherington	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 24th inst., at 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	NOVANA	Brit. str.	—	H.R. Hetherington	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 24th inst., at 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NOVANA	Brit. str.	—	H.R. Hetherington	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 24th inst., at 3 P.M.
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SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NOVANA	Brit. str.	—	H.R. Hetherington	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 24th inst., at 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NOVANA	Brit. str.	—	H.R. Hetherington	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 24th inst., at 3 P.M.
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SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NOVANA	Brit. str.	—	H.R. Hetherington	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 24th inst., at 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NOVANA	Brit. str.	—	H.R. Hetherington	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 24th inst., at 3 P.M.
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SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NOVANA	Brit. str.	—	H.R. Hetherington	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 24th inst., at 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NOVANA	Brit. str.	—	H.R. Hetherington	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 24th inst., at 3 P.M.
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SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NOVANA	Brit. str.	—	H.R. Hetherington	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 24th inst., at 3 P.M.
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SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NOVANA	Brit. str.	—	H.R. Hetherington	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 24th inst., at 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NOVANA	Brit. str.	—	H.R. Hetherington	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 24th inst., at 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	NOVANA	Brit. str.	—	H.R. Hetherington	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 24th inst., at 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NOVANA	Brit. str.	—	H.R. Hetherington	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 24th inst., at 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NOVANA	Brit. str.	—	H.R. Hetherington	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 24th inst., at 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	NOVANA	Brit. str.	—	H.R. Hetherington	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 24th inst., at 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NOVANA	Brit. str.	—	H.R. Hetherington	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 24th inst., at 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NOVANA	Brit. str.	—	H.R. Hetherington	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 24th inst., at 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	NOVANA	Brit. str.	—	H.R. Hetherington	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 24th inst., at 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NOVANA	Brit. str.	—	H.R. Hetherington	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 24th inst., at 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NOVANA	Brit. str.	—	H.R. Hetherington	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 24th inst., at 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	NOVANA	Brit. str.	—	H.R. Hetherington	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 24th inst., at 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NOVANA	Brit. str.	—	H.R. Hetherington	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 24th inst., at 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NOVANA	Brit. str.	—	H.R. Hetherington	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 24th inst., at 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	NOVANA	Brit. str.	—	H.R. Hetherington	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 24th inst., at 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NOVANA	Brit. str.	—	H.R. Hetherington	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 24th inst., at 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NOVANA	Brit. str.	—	H.R. Hetherington	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 24th inst., at 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	NOVANA	Brit. str.	—	H.R. Hetherington	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 24th inst., at 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NOVANA	Brit. str.	—	H.R. Hetherington	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On



# P. & O. S. N. CO. P. & O. S. N. CO.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
LONDON and BOMBAY via NOVARA	NOVARA	3 P.M.	See Special
USUAL PORTS OF CALL	Capt. H. R. Hetherington, R.N.R.	24th Mar.	Advertisement
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, NAGOYA	NOVARA	About	Freight and
and YOKOHAMA	Capt. A. B. Garwood, R.N.R.	29th Mar.	Passage
LONDON via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, NORE	NOVARA	About	Freight and
PORT SAID and	Capt. D. Ashbury	31st Mar.	Passage
MARSEILLES			
All the above Steamers are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.			
For Further Particulars apply to —			
E. V. D. PARR,			
Acting Superintendent.			
Hongkong, 20th March, 1916.			

## CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SWATOW and SINGAPORE	"SHUN"	On 23rd Mar., 10 A.M.
NEWCHANG	"KIUKIANG"	On 23rd Mar., 4 P.M.
MANILA, OBU and LOLO	"TAMING"	On 23rd Mar., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 23rd Mar., 4 P.M.
WEIHAIWEI & TIENTSIN	"KUEICHOW"	On 23rd Mar., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"LUCHOW"	On 26th Mar., 10 A.M.
HOIHOW, PAKHOI and HAIPHONG	"SUNGKIANG"	On 16th Mar., 9 A.M.
DIRECT SAILINGS TOWARDS RIVER, Twice Weekly.		
S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI"		
MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS "CHINHUA," "TAMING" and "TEAN." Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck, aft, on "TAMING" and "TEAN."		
SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. S.S. "ANHUI," "CHENAN," "LUCHOW," "YINGCHOW," "SHANTUNG," and "SINKIANG," with excellent accommodation, Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.		
For Freight or Passage apply to —		
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,		
Hongkong, 23rd March, 1916. TELEPHONE 36. AGENTS.		

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

### HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SWATOW, AMOY and FOOCHOW		
AND RETURN.		
STEAMERS	Captain	LEAVING
"HAITAN"	Capt. J. S. Thomson	TUESDAY, 28th Mar., at 2 P.M.
"HAIPHONG"	Capt. J. W. Evans	FRIDAY, 31st Mar., at 2 P.M.

### FOR SWATOW.

"HAITAN"	Capt. J. S. Thomson	THURSDAY, 23rd Mar., at 2 P.M.
Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).		
For Freight and Passage, apply to —		
DOUGLAS LARBAIK & Co.,		
General Managers.		
Hongkong, 23rd March, 1916.		

## BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

### APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN
CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.
EASTWARD
WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or passage, apply to
DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Agents
Hongkong, 1st March, 1916.

## THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

### MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA.

STEAMERS	ARRIVE HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA	LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA
EMPIRE	6th April	On 8th Apr., 11 A.M.
EASTERN		On 29th Apr., 11 A.M.

All Steamers fitted with wireless Telegraphy.  
The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity.  
All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.  
For further particulars, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,  
AGENTS

## ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT  
TO  
MARSEILLES AND LONDON,  
TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO  
STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &C.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong	Connecting Mail	Tons	Due at Marseilles	Due at London
NOVARA	7,000	March 24	MALWA	11,500	April 23	April 30
MALTA	6,000	April 7	KHIVA	9,000	May 8	May 15
NAGOYA	7,000	April 21	MOOLIAN	10,000	May 22	May 29
NANKIN	7,000	May 5	KASHIGAR	9,000	June 5	June 12
NOVARA	7,000	May 19	KARMALA	9,000	June 19	June 26
MALTA	6,000	June 2	MORHA	10,890	July 3	July 10
NAGOYA	7,000	June 16	KHYBER	9,000	July 17	July 24
		June 30	MEDINA	12,500	July 31	Aug. 7

† Leaves Hongkong at Noon, on 7th April.  
Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.  
Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved for Hongkong at the time of Booking.  
On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Line.

## SAILINGS DIRECT TO SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	Tons	Leave Hongkong About
NAGOYA	7,000	WEDNESDAY, 29th March.
NANKIN	7,000	SUNDAY, 9th April.
NANKIN	7,000	SATURDAY, 22nd April.
NOVARA	7,000	SATURDAY, 6th May.

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan, between Ports of Call free of charge.  
Return Tickets are available by Messageries Maritimes Company.

## IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS, INTERMEDIATE (Non-Transshipment) STEAMERS WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON, calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

STEAMERS	Tons	Leave Hongkong about	Leave S'pore about	Due at Marseilles about	Due at London about
NORE	7,000	Mar. 30	Apr. 4	May. 4	May. 11
NYANZA	7,000	July 5	July 12	Aug. 11	Aug. 20
MONGARA	8,000	July 19	July 26	Aug. 23	Sept. 1

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.  
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.  
Passage Tickets interchangeable with the British India Co.  
Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.  
Return Tickets at fare and a half, available to Europe for Two Years; or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.  
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers, and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.  
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to  
E. V. D. PARR,  
Acting Superintendent.

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

### THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

#### PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—

DESTINATION	STEAMERS AND DEPARTURES	TONS	SAILING DATES
LONDON via SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DUBAI, CAPE TOWN, and TENERIFE	MIYAZAKI MARU	18,000	SUNDAY, 28th Mar., at Noon.
	KITANO MARU	16,000	THURSDAY, 6th Apr., at Noon.
VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI and YOKOHAMA	SSADO MARU	12,500	TUESDAY, 4th Apr., at Noon.
	AWA MARU	12,500	TUESDAY, 18th Apr., at Noon.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE via MANILA, BANGALANG, THURSDAY, ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	NIKKO MARU	9,600	FRIDAY, 14th Apr., at 4 P.M.
	AKI MARU	12,500	TUESDAY, 16th May, at 11 A.M.
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG and HANGONG	CEYLON MARU	10,000	SATURDAY, 25th Mar.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO	YETOROFU MARU	8,000	WEDNESDAY, 29th Mar.
SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE	TOTOMI MARU	8,000	THURSDAY, 23rd Mar.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	COLOMBO MARU	8,000	FRIDAY, 24th Mar.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	AKI MARU	12,500	FRIDAY, 14th Apr., at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	HIRANO MARU	16,000	MONDAY, 3rd Apr., at 10 A.M.

#### SOME PRINCIPAL FARES.

To London 1st Single Yen 800.	To Marseilles 1st Single Yen 850.
Return " " 900.	Return " " 950.
To London, Southampton, Liverpool via New York 1st Single Yen 200.00.	To Marseilles 1st Single Yen 200.00.
To Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle, 1st Single Yen 245.	To Marseilles 1st Single Yen 245.
To Sydney, 1st Single Yen 240.	To Melbourne, 1st Single Yen 241.
1st Return Yen 472.	1st Return Yen 473.15.
To Yokohama, 1st Return Yen 150.	To Kobe, 1st Return Yen 152.
2nd " " 90.	2nd " " 93.

#### ROUND-THE-WORLD, Yen 1,045.

For Further Information as to Freight, Sailing, etc., apply to —

T. KUSUMOTO, MANAGER.  
TELEPHONE Nos 22 and 1911.

## TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

### SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.		
Steamer	Tons and Speed.	Leave Hongkong.
KWANTO MARU ...	8,000 — 14 knots ...	WED'DAY, 29th Mar., Noon.
CHIYO MARU	22,000—21 knots ...	SAT., 8th April
† PERSIA MARU ... ..	9,000 — 17 knots ...	FRIDAY 31st April
TENYO MARU	22,000—21 knots ...	WED., 3rd May.
‡ SEIYO MARU ... ..	14,000 — 14 knots ...	THURS., 11th May.
† NIPPON MARU ... ..	11,000 — 16 knots ...	TUESDAY, 16th May.
SHINYO MARU	22,000—21 knots ...	WED., 31st May.

† Proceeding to Mexico South America Ports. Omitting Shanghai.  
Steamer via Shanghai leaves at Noon.  
Manila at 10.30 A.M.

#### FIRST CLASS TO LONDON

" " " NEW YORK £60. " " £96.10.

" " " SAN FRANCISCO £45. " " £68.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return Tickets have the option of returning from Vancouver by Steamers of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.  
SPECIAL RATES given to NAVAL and MILITARY CIVIL SERVANTS MISSIONARIES, etc.

#### ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in connection with all the Principal Mail Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may travel by Railway between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

## SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

For JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES, SALINA CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO.

TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamer SEIYO MARU ... 14,000 — 14 knots ... THURSDAY, 11th May.

For Full Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to —

K. DOI, ACTING AGENT, King's Building. 1215

## MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

### FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

OUTWARD

For SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA ... FORTHOS ... On 19th April.

(Without Transshipment)

HOMEWARD

MARSEILLES via HAIPHONG, AMAZON ... On 25th Mar., at 5 P.M.

and PORTS ... POLYNESIAN ... On 1st April.

(Without Transshipment)

Subject to immediate alteration without notice.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Weekly branch line from Saigon to Haiphong.

Branch line connecting every four weeks at Colombo, or Calcutta.

State Rooms 1st, 2nd and 3rd Classes.

Return Tickets to Europe available two years.

Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available six months.

For further particulars apply to

P. THOMAS, AGENT, QUEEN'S BUILDING.

## OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

### REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

#### THE AMERICAN LINE TO TACOMA AND SEATTLE

In Connection with

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY CO.

FOR VICTORIA AND TACOMA via MANILA, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI and YOKOHAMA

Steamer "TACOMA MARU" ... T. Hamada ... SATURDAY, 25th Mar., at 3 P.M.

These Newly-Built Steamers of American Line have fair speed and are fitted with the Wireless Apparatus. Post adapted rooms for carrying Bill, Treasure and Parcels.

#### FOR BOMBAY, via SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG, AND COLOMBO.

Steamer "SAIGON MARU" ... T. Yamaguchi ... TUESDAY, 4th Apr., at 7 A.M.

For TAMSUI and KEELUNG via SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer "DAIGI MARU" ... T. Kozaki ... SUNDAY, 26th Mar., at Noon.

For ANPING AND TAKAO via SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer "BOSU MARU" ... A. Kobayashi ... WEDNESDAY, 29th Mar., at 9 A.M.

These Steamers of Coast and Formosa Line have Excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted with Electric Light and Fans.

These Steamers will arrive at and depart from Soon Yip Wharf (near the Harbour Office).

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to

H. YAMAUCHI, MANAGER.

Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Building.

#### HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 23rd to 29th March, 1916.

#### HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, March 22nd.

Previous Day at 3 p.m.

On Date at 3 p.m.

Barometer ... 29.95 ... 30.10 ... 30.11

Temperature ... 64 ... 59 ... 62

Humidity ... 95 ... 89 ... 72

Wind Direction ... East ... North ... NE

Weather ... od ... 2 ... 1

Rain ... 0.09 ... 0 ... 0

Highest open air Temperature on 21st ... 64

Lowest open air Temperature on 21st ... 60

#### ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, JANUARY to JUNE, 1915. With Index. Price \$7.50.

On Sale at the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" Office.

Hongkong 10th August, 1915.



